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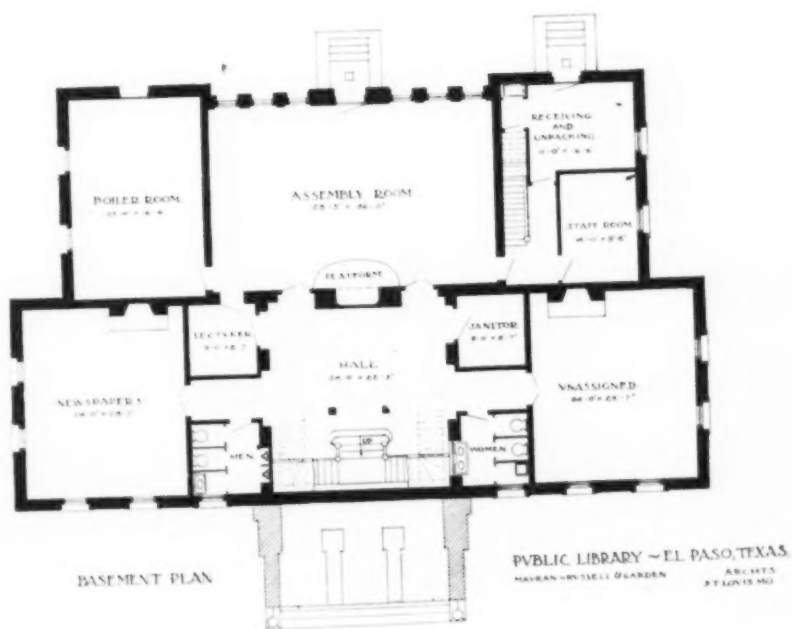
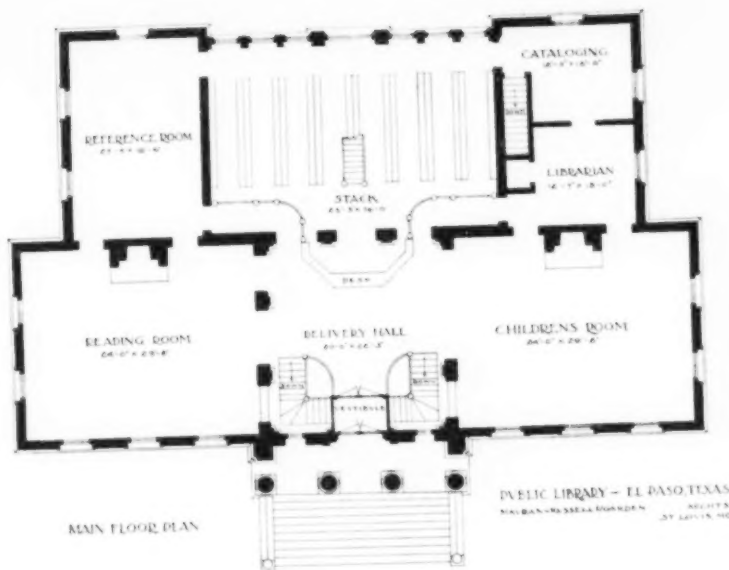
British published Books are becoming daily scarcer, owing mainly to the enormous increase of Public Libraries, and the widely spreading demand for British published Books.

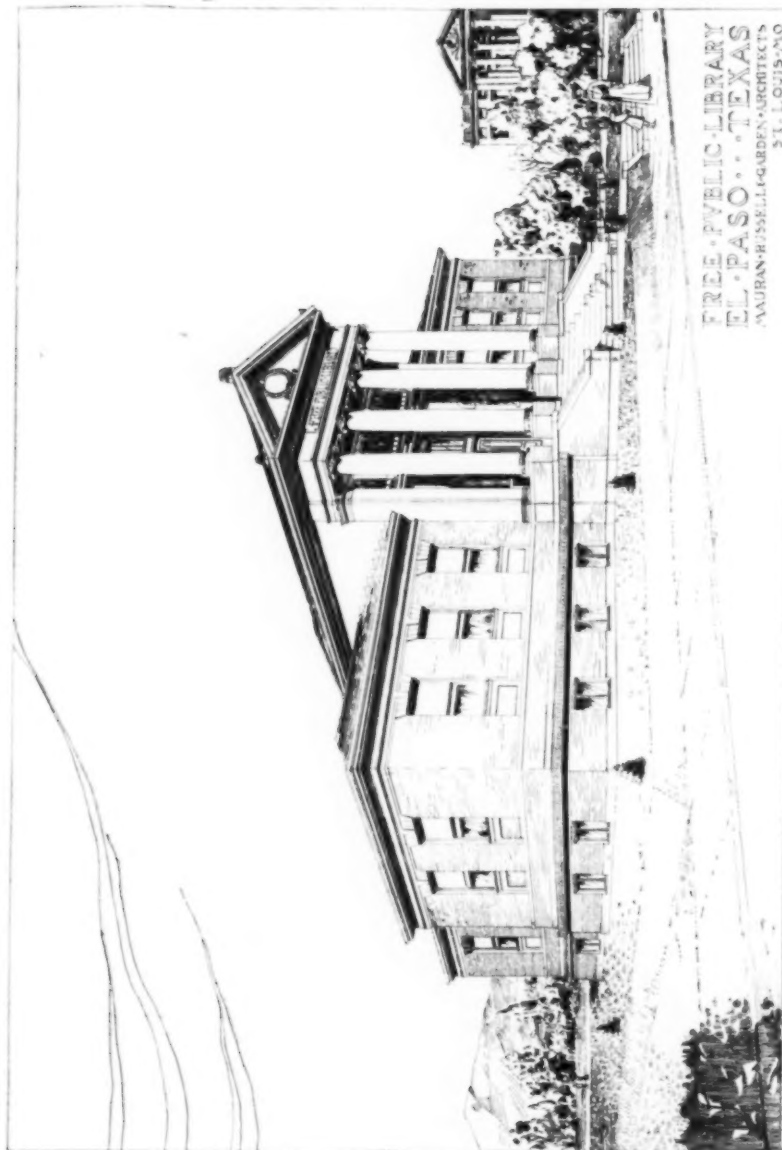
The following opinion was recently received from a correspondent:

"For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—in *re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs."

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over two million Books, of course involving a very large expenditure of money.

1856—1903.





FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
EL PASO, TEXAS
MAURAN RUSSELL & GORDEN ARCHTTS
ST. LOUIS, MO

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 28.

DECEMBER, 1903.

NO. 12.

INDICATIONS point to the St. Louis conference next year as truly international in its character, and the executive board of the Library Association is already considering preliminary arrangements for time and place of meetings. A date in the latter part of October is regarded as most desirable, and the headquarters are likely to be selected within the exposition grounds. The program for a meeting of this kind, as Mr. Putnam pointed out at Niagara, must be quite different from the ordinary program of a week's conference devoted wholly to library business; fewer sessions, the condensation of routine business, and the omission of all possible details, are to be expected, and the subjects presented should so far as possible deal with the broader questions and more general aspects of librarianship. The importance of the A. L. A. exhibit to be made cannot yet be estimated, and it must be said that the space allotted for library purposes seems discouragingly small; but the Louisiana Purchase Exposition itself will be rich in material of bibliographical interest. It is already announced that the Vatican will display many of the treasures of its archives and its library, which will probably be in charge of Father Ehrle, the accomplished librarian, and the attendance at the A. L. A. meetings of a representative number of foreign librarians is likely to be secured. Invitations have already been presented and interest awakened in British library circles and elsewhere abroad, and there is every reason to believe that under Mr. Putnam's skilful guidance the library conference of 1904 will be the most notable yet held in this country.

WITH the formal laying of the cornerstone of its Williamsburg branch, the Brooklyn Public Library has inaugurated the erection of the branch buildings for which Mr. Carnegie so generously provided. Work upon several of these buildings is already begun, and the new year is likely to see a number of Carnegie libraries in operation in greater New York. In Cleveland plans for the Carnegie branches are well advanced, and in Philadel-

phia the way promises soon to be clear for the erection of thirty branch buildings. Parallel with this great development of city library systems has gone a corresponding increase in the number of library buildings in the smaller cities and towns—the gradual materializing of the Carnegie gifts of the past few years. Hardly a day has passed during the present year without newspaper record of the cornerstone laying or the opening of some new building. In Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Wisconsin particularly, cities and towns are rapidly passing into possession of attractive, modern, well-equipped buildings for library purposes, and within the next three or four years hardly a state in the Union but must have felt the effect of this remarkable development. When it is remembered that every such building, particularly in the smaller places, means the awakening of public interest in the library, stimulation of local pride in its work, and greatly increased opportunities for making the use of books familiar and attractive to the public, it must be evident that the work and the influence of the free library is as yet only at the beginning.

IN a recent number of the *Outlook* an attempt is made to answer the question "what the American people are reading," from the observation and experience of a librarian, a publisher, a bookseller and a university extension worker, and the views set forth are of decided interest to librarians. The conclusions of all four observers are distinctly hopeful. Every year it appears that more people are reading better books and that the means of distribution and the area of influence of the better books are constantly increasing. Mr. Dana, though he masses readers and books lightheartedly by millions, shows clearly enough that the consumption of standard literature grows larger every year, that the readers include all classes of people, and that nearly a third of the books issued from libraries are read by children or young people, who within ten years have come to form the greater proportion of borrowers. The observation of the reading done in farmers' homes

and in isolated communities is in accord with the experience of those who have had to do with travelling libraries and shows that good books must always hold and win readers; while both the publisher and the bookseller are agreed in the conviction that there is a constant and increasing demand for the better books, old and new. These conclusions are not novel; it would be curious indeed if the great development of libraries, the extension and elaboration of educational work, had not resulted in more general and more discriminating use of books, and every librarian knows how far in this direction desire doth still outrun performance. Nevertheless it is both encouraging and helpful to look back now and then and to realize that progress though slow is none the less sure.

It is impossible to regard with satisfaction the circumstances involved in the recent election of a librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library. The choice of Miss Countryman, who has proved her fitness by years of efficient service as assistant librarian, is in accord with the principle of promotion for merit and in itself was a natural and commendable selection. But the salary paid to Miss Countryman as librarian is one thousand dollars less than the amount previously paid for the same services, and at the same time the post formerly filled by her has been abolished, on the ground that the duties of librarian and assistant librarian can now be readily combined. It is the latter action that is especially open to criticism. The reduction of the librarian's salary, it is stated by the trustees, was decided upon before Miss Countryman's election and applied equally to all candidates, whether men or women; but the addition of the duties of assistant librarian to the responsibilities of the librarianship was a stroke of economic genius that evidently depended upon Miss Countryman's election. It may be doubted whether had a man been chosen as librarian any such arrangement as this would have been made, and if under those conditions the services of an assistant librarian would have been required the injustice of the trustees' action is most apparent. If in the past the administration of the Minneapolis library has required the services of such men as Mr. Putnam and Dr. Hosmer, with Miss Countryman as their efficient and devoted

deputy, the placing of this double burden upon one person at a reduced salary is not only unfair to the librarian but must seriously affect the efficiency and development of the library itself.

Communications.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS A "CENTER."

It has more than once been found, in small communities, that the local public library can easily be made the natural center of the various local activities of the community—literary, scientific, educational, etc. This is, however, not impossible in the larger communities also; and in the "lecture room" of the Providence Public Library a course of "Public library talks" has been planned for, for a dozen Monday evenings this winter, under the general heading of "Some of the educational advantages of Rhode Island, and how to use them."

The series was planned by the Providence Mothers' Club, and covers a very wide range. There are more than thirty speakers included in the list, with such headings as "Music," "Physical culture," "Normal school," "Brown University," "Libraries," "The school for the deaf," "Business colleges," etc. The Catholic schools, as well as the public schools, are included in the general scheme, and the art museum and natural history museum are each assigned a place in the program. It is needless to say that such a plan as this appeals to a wide circle of readers or individuals, and with exceptional interest.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
Providence, R. I. }

LIBRARY REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS WANTED.

I WOULD be pleased to receive copies of the printed rules of as many libraries as possible. I would be glad to have the rules of all classes of libraries. They are to be used for study and comparison by two library students who are assisting in the reorganization of this library. Any other library publications will be gratefully received for the same purpose.

OLIN S. DAVIS.

LACONIA PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
Laconia, N. H. }

PUBLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THERE has been placed at my disposal a nearly complete set in perfect condition of ten Christian Social Union publications. As most of the readers of the JOURNAL probably know, these form a valuable contribution to the labor problem, and contain articles by prominent thinkers and workers in social reform. The undersigned will be glad to send them to any public library making application.

EMMA L. ADAMS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, }
Plainfield, N. J. }

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES: THE ORIENTAL COLLECTION OF COUNT PAUL RIA NT NOW IN THE LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

By ALFRED L. P. DENNIS, *Professor of History and Political Science, Bowdoin College.*

It is an interesting if not a significant fact that, coincident with the advent of the United States as an oriental power into the maelstrom of world politics, three collections of books and manuscripts dealing with oriental subjects should have been acquired by Americans. The Landberg collection of Arabic manuscripts was given to Yale University; the collection of oriental manuscripts purchased in Leyden by the Messrs. Garrett is at present in the care of Princeton University; and the oriental library of the late Count Paul Riant came to Harvard University, the larger part as a gift from Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge of Boston and his son Archibald Cary Coolidge, assistant professor of history at Harvard.* Special collections usually represent an interest long continued on the part of some one man in a special topic or period or in a particular nationality or civilization. It is rare that a special collection should have an international, even an inter-continental, character in which times and periods are of small consequence. Yet Count Riant seems early to have recognized the fact that in the history of Europe few matters are so fundamental as the contact of European civilization with that of Asia. This contact, whether in peace or war, whether under the guise of religion or trade, seemed to him to require that special study to which only a subject of wide bearing and deep significance is entitled. To show scholars the character of the Eastern Question, Count Riant devoted the best years of his life, by collecting a great library dealing with the minutest details of the intercourse between Europe and Asia. Furthermore his interests were even wider than is shown by this collection; for he also made a Scandinavian collection which now enriches

* The purchase of that part of the library devoted to theology and ecclesiastical antiquities was provided for by a gift from John Harvey Treat, Esq., of Lawrence, and a contribution from the Harvard Divinity School, while \$2000 was drawn from the library funds.

Yale. We therefore have double reason to appreciate the talents and work of this bibliophile. He was an authority on the subjects in which he worked, and as the rich collector of rare books, the patient and able scholar, and the devoted lover of things oriental he has added much to our knowledge of the Latin East and has made possible for the future, investigations of still greater value. It is impossible, however, to give him due praise at this time or to speak of the man apart from his books. Our present interest is to discover as briefly as possible the characteristics of his oriental library and to point out its value to American students of Eastern affairs.

This collection of books, pamphlets and manuscripts is the result of holding to one idea, fundamental to the unity of history and far reaching in its effects. The theme of Count Riant's life work was the relation of Western Europe to the Levant and he declared the vitality of that connection in all he did. The subject of his Doctor's thesis was the Scandinavians in the Holy Land, and his later writings embodied a research which aimed to clarify and illustrate his central thought, though his personal tastes as an investigator led him to emphasize the rôle of Latin peoples and of the Roman Church in the struggle between East and West. The Société de l'Orient Latin, of which he was the founder and patron, represented these ideas. But he did not let his own feeling seriously limit his field of vision as a collector of books nor did he value good editions solely for their rarity but with the eye of a student. To this conception of history he added an interest in the life of the smaller religious orders, in the details of Western History and in the popular ideas of Europeans about the East.

His Oriental library may be divided into five sections: 1, The church; 2, Geography and travels; 3, History; 4, Literature; 5,

Bibliography, including manuscripts and incunabula. A hasty glance at each division may enable us to judge the relative value of each, though we must remember that this is not only a historical collection, but, what is more valuable to the student, a library given up to the life of Europe in the nearer East, and to the history of Europe as it was touched by the East.

1. Under the heading of the *Church* over 2000 titles are found, of which fully half deal with Mediæval Church history. Though the crusading impulse and the growth of religious organizations are given a large place, the true strength of this section lies in the literature treating of relics, pilgrimages, and hagiography. Mysticism in theology and the miraculous in religion are subjects for about 800 authors. The rôle of shrines and the actual relation of clergy and laity as shown by these contemporary writers go far to fix the real place of the Church in Mediæval society. Without going into details, a fair example of this point is the 165 titles on "Our Lord's Passion." Realize that the Virgin and the Saints are given proportionate attention and an idea may be gained of the field open to those who wish to go further than Church Councils or papal elections.

2. *Geography*, the second division, brings the Orient to the front, for of 1500 books of travel nine-tenths deal with places east of the Adriatic, and of these the Holy Land claims the greater number. The stories of pilgrims prior to the year 1000 are valuable but not numerous; during the crusading period a fair record is made; but the accounts of the 15th, 16th and 17th century travellers form a unique contribution to our knowledge. There are of course many modern books and in addition a series of special collections upon particular localities such as Lebanon and the Holy Sepulchre. As a record of European travel in Syria and Palestine during the period of the later crusades and of the Renaissance these books are worthy of all praise, though the student must regret the lack of oriental descriptions and the relatively small place given to other regions of the nearer East. He should remember, however, that as a collector Count Riant was an enthusiastic crusader of the purest motives. With eyes full of religious faith he saw only Jerusalem before him; he was not distracted by Arabic

geographers, by commercial interests or by expeditions in Asia Minor or Egypt.

3. In the third division, that of *History*, all I can attempt is a mere list of its subdivisions, as the value of its contents can be estimated only on a closer view than is here possible. In the first place the material for determining the territorial distribution of crusaders is at hand; for this question interested Count Riant and he gathered books of heraldry, and local and family history. Then turning to his favored subject he massed the material on the crusades in great completeness. As an illustration of his thoroughness we might note five editions of Villehardouin, including the first, and the same is true of Accolti. Topical treatment is also as carefully provided, for in addition to the general works and usual sources for the fourth crusade a special list of seventy-five titles is added, very few of which would fail to be useful to the student of this expedition. These are examples taken at random. But after all the unusual character of the library is to be seen best in what might be called the Ottoman section, dealing with the history of the Eastern Question from the 14th to the 17th centuries. It certainly contains the rarest historical works in the entire collection, for every European book of real value upon Ottoman history is included, and in addition there are several sets of German, Latin, Italian, and Portuguese pamphlets. These include sermons, verse and every sort of current popular literature concerning the Turks. A well-known German dealer has recently said that Count Riant paid him 800 marks for the 44 Portuguese items alone, and they are few in number compared with the other sets. In Italian there are over 75 contemporary poems inspired by the battle of Lepanto, and the German sermons of that century are even more numerous. The Turkish peril of the 16th and 17th centuries is thus exhaustively treated. Here again the lack of Oriental sources may be criticised, though a few Byzantine and some of the better known Arabic works are to be seen. The truth is that while Count Riant was a historian interested in the East he was not an Oriental scholar. In judging of the value of the collection in the field of economics a corresponding statement might be made, though there are over 200 titles on the history of commerce, for the most part

in the Orient, and among them Mosto and Passi of the 15th century, both represented in rare editions. However, within its limits, the historical division can easily withstand attack.

4. *Literature* and philology with 1000 titles include selections from modern Greek literature, a number of Provençal and old French texts, chiefly illustrative of chivalry and the crusades, and collections of mediæval romans. Tasso is distinguished by a special section and "La Gerusalemme liberata" appears in over 50 editions with a suitable accompaniment of commentaries.

5. The division of *Bibliography*, including manuscripts and incunabula, is a small library in itself and can receive only scant notice here. There are 700 titles under bibliography, of which many are published catalogs. It may be said in passing that the "Catalogue de la bibliothèque de feu M. le comte Riant," prepared by MM. L. de Germon and L. Palain (Picard, Paris, 1899. 2 v. 8vo), is a model of bibliographical skill and industry. The manuscripts number 116, the majority touching the church more or less closely. One, the *Opuscula varia* of Saint Jerome, is of the 12th century; three, including the Sermons of Jacques de Vitry, are of the 13th; but most of the others are of the 15th and 16th centuries. Students of palæography and diplomacy will find good material here, and there are several manuscripts which deserve to be edited. The majority of the hundred incunabula are in excellent condition, two of 1475 being remarkable; and many are so rare as to have been unknown even to the editors of Hain's catalog.

Mere words about books are unsatisfactory; an examination of the printed catalog would be far more useful; but what is really needed is a body of students capable of making profitable use of these books. While it is possible now to call attention to this notable library the final verdict of praise can have its due value only after a generation of investigators has handled the material. In this connection it is not out of place to recall the recent establishment of the Semitic Museum at Harvard, and further, the fact that purchases from the Schefer collection and steady acquisitions along kindred lines are rapidly making it possible for students at Harvard to investigate oriental matters under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is to be

hoped that soon scholarship will so increase our knowledge of the problem of Asia and in particular of the great Eastern Question of mediæval and modern history that we may realize more clearly and express more fittingly the thanks due from all students of history to those whose broad-minded generosity has given these books to America.

NOTE.—It is the pleasant duty of a library which has received a collection so special in range and rich in extent as the Riant library, first—to make it known to others, and second—to develop it and continue its growth.

The first part of that duty the Harvard Library has endeavored to perform—in part, at least—by distributing copies of the original catalog of its portion of Count Riant's collection to many libraries, where it seemed they would be of value, at the same time issuing a circular calling the attention of scholars and librarians to the transference of the library to this country and its acquisition by the Library of Harvard University. A few copies of the catalog still remain undistributed, and these can be deposited or lent to libraries where original studies and investigations of the subjects concerned are likely to be undertaken.

The second part of that duty—the development of the collection and the continuance of its growth—has been consistently carried on, with an attempt to maintain, so far as possible, the spirit with which the original owner of the books would have done the work. Another portion of Count Riant's library, previously overlooked by his executors, has lately been purchased almost *en bloc*, numbering about seven hundred volumes. Extensive additions have been made to the Scandinavian, Ottoman and Crusade collections. Though the Yale library received the major portion of the Riant Scandinavian books, many of Yale's duplicates have been acquired, and other large and valuable purchases been made for the Harvard Scandinavian shelves.

The historical section of the oriental portion of his library has, however, received the greatest care and improvement. After Count Riant's Ottoman* books had been received and the books already in the library, related

* By Ottoman is meant the books dealing with Ottoman history and geography and history of the Eastern Question.

to them in subject, had been arranged with them, the Ottoman collection numbered about 2400 volumes. The accessions since then number nearly 900 volumes. It should be noted, however, that in the first number are included in many cases more than one title to a volume—for example, in the Riant collection 395 plaquettes (contemporary pamphlet accounts) appear on the shelf-list as fourteen volumes and are so counted. Booksellers' catalogs and lists from the principal foreign dealers are carefully watched, as may be seen from the fact that in the year from October, 1902, to October, 1903, over seven hundred provisional orders for books to be classified as Ottoman were investigated, and during the month following the latter date about four hundred orders have been investigated.

Among the more noteworthy accessions of

the past year were a special collection of thirty Spanish plaquettes, in 4°, bought from Vindel of Madrid. Most of these relate to the wars with the Turks in the early part of the 17th century and are much rarer than accounts of the same character in Italian or German. A superb edition of D'Ohsson's "Tableau générale de l'Empire Ottoman" in three imperial folio volumes may also be mentioned, as well as several interesting incunabula. To enumerate all additions of interest or value would be, however, to list almost all the accessions.

The endeavor is to draw the attention of scholars to the collection, and so develop it that scholars may find here a wealth of material, of sources and of collateral matter, of original editions and commentaries, all relating to the subjects concerned. E. H. V.

THE SPECIALIZATION OF LIBRARIES.*

By JAMES H. CANFIELD, *Librarian Columbia University.*

I HAVE been asked to speak quite briefly concerning the specialization of libraries. Those who are most deeply interested in the upbuilding of the modern public library, and who are most closely in touch with its administration, understand full well that problems and difficulties which are only beginning to be experienced to-day must increase in number and importance and in difficulty of solution as years pass. Precisely as those who have much to do with the card-catalog of a large library look forward with some trepidation to the day when it would seem that it must break because of its own weight, so both trustees and librarians are wondering how they can possibly manage to shelve and care for the enormous aggregations of books which the near future must bring to all libraries, under existing policies.

It would seem therefore that the mere question of floor-space and stack-room calls for a division of labor, and for such general schemes or measures as will prevent unnecessary duplication of purchases and storage. Whether this may be met entirely and in the

most satisfactory manner by specialization, remains to be seen. Just at present this appears to be one of the most feasible schemes presented, if not the most feasible.

Something of this is being done already, in New York City. The Bar Association, for example, has established a library to meet the needs of its members, which no other organization in the city would think of duplicating. The Academy of Medicine has brought together a notable collection of titles, which makes both unnecessary and undesirable any similar collection under any other auspices whatever. Some of the life and fire insurance companies have developed quite extraordinary libraries along their own lines, and though these are still largely in the nature of private libraries it is not difficult to believe that before long the wisdom of uniting them into a large single library upon this specific theme will be clearly seen. Mr. Carnegie has just authorized the United Engineering Societies to draw on him "for a million, or more if necessary" for a club house and library. It is hardly too much to believe that the Chamber of Commerce will find it desirable at no distant date to gather into one place for the

* Read before New York Library Club, Nov. 12, 1903.

use of its members and of such of the general public as have occasional and specific interest therein, a library which will be to commerce and trade and industry what the Library of the Academy of Medicine is to the practice of medicine in this city. The New York Historical Society has already gathered largely along its own lines, and is planning still further accumulations.

It would be the height of folly for any organization in the city under any name whatever and with any purpose whatever to undertake to duplicate these collections. It is entirely true that these and all other aggregations of titles necessarily overlap more or less. The plain and sensible business proposition is to see that they overlap less rather than more. As further illustration, Columbia University is just building up a reference library for the undergraduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. At present it contains perhaps five hundred volumes, each of which can undoubtedly be found on the shelves of the library at the Academy of Medicine. This reference library will be enlarged from year to year, but it is doubtful whether it will ever exceed 2500 titles. Many a law firm in the city brings together for the greater convenience of its daily work quite a large collection of texts and reports, all of which may be found in the library of the Bar Association. The same is true of the private libraries of all professional men. But all these are in the nature of tools or laboratory equipment, which must be kept within easy reach to satisfy an immediate demand. There is no thought of rivalry or competition, and the constant effort is to keep these laboratory-libraries as close as possible to an efficient minimum.

Still further differentiation is practiced in this city. Columbia University subscribes for a large number of strictly technical periodicals which do not appear in the Public Library, and the Public Library subscribes for a goodly number of popular magazines which find no place at the University. Something of the same rule applies to the purchase of books. The University would not buy what may be called a popular botany or a popular astronomy, and the Public Library would rarely buy technical works along these lines. There is no earthly reason why a public library should accumulate say fifteen hundred titles on Kant,

or a like number on Goethe, or twice this on Dante, or fourteen thousand on Education—but a University library is exceptionally fortunate which has such collections on its shelves. The general theory is that the Public Library buys that in which the general public is interested, the University builds its library around the work of specialists and ministers to the needs of scholars. What I have said of Columbia University undoubtedly applies to the other institutions of higher learning in the city—to such institutions generally.

Going outside of the locality, it seems entirely natural that there should be at some central point, as at Washington, a great national library which should be an *Omnium Gatherum*—where practically everything can be found: and from which it may be said in passing that it ought to be possible to borrow nearly everything. Each state will naturally enough establish either through some public organization at its capital or through some accepted and endorsed private or semi-private organization, complete collections relating to its own history and development. In each of the special divisions of the country, we naturally expect special collections to arise. We instinctively turn to Boston for detailed information concerning New England, to Cleveland for the history of the Western Reserve, to Chicago for collections concerning the Middle West, to Madison for information about the Northwest Territory, to St. Louis for the Louisiana Purchase, to San Francisco for the earlier and more complete records of the country covered by Spanish grants, to New Orleans for the history of the South. Here again there will be some necessary overlapping, but there ought to be no competition, no unnecessary duplication.

As an undertaking which has been worked out with practical success, and as an illustration of what may be successful elsewhere, I may refer to library conditions in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska. By an agreement made some years ago and faithfully and intelligently maintained, the State Library has devoted its resources to law titles, the Public Library has restricted its purchases to books for which there seems to be a general public demand, the State Historical Society has followed closely the line which its title would indicate, and the library of the State University has prepared itself to meet scholarly de-

mands. By wise and generous provision, all these libraries are open freely to the public — as far as the public exhibits an intelligent demand. By this I mean that the University library is open to those who wish to pursue some definite bit of inquiry or research along scholarly lines, and whose demands cannot be met in the Public Library; the State Library is open freely to the attorneys of the state and of the city, and to the law students of the University; the Historical Library is open to any reputable citizen who desires to inform himself as to the early or current history of his state. The Public Library of course is open to the entire public, as is customary. None of these libraries are open to mere loiterers, to those who simply desire to kill time or to find a comfortable corner on a cold day — as far as it is possible to prevent such unlawful use.

It is quite evident that one condition-precursor to successful specialization will be greater freedom of access to the collections which are now deemed more or less private. Libraries which are now open to members only, will find some way of meeting the more occasional demand of the inquirer who is a non-resident or at least a non-member. Collections which are now behind the closed doors of strictly private ownership, will either pass entire to public uses or else will be open freely to the scholar and the specialist. In general, there will arise again something of the spirit of ancient Athens, in which all that is best is consecrated to the service of the state — which with us would mean to the service of the people. I have never been able to understand why it is considered reprehensible and miserly to keep gold coin out of general circulation in order that its owner may delight his senses, including that of ownership; while there are no words of criticism or censure for one who accumulates in his private library the most important manuscripts or the most rare editions in the world's literature, or crowds the walls of his private gallery with the works of the old or the best masters. Something of all this of course is undoubtedly the right of every man, and I understand full well the difficulty of establishing what may be called reasonable limits. But I sincerely hope the time is not far distant when those who can afford to become the owners of the best things in the world will so place them that the gen-

eral public may enjoy them and be stimulated by them. I would leave to every owner such few choice examples of art as may grace the walls of the rooms which he occupies daily, but all else with large and generous thought of public welfare should go to the Metropolitan Museum. And I would make this rule of life apply to all that will enrich the libraries of the world — making these libraries in turn generous to a fault in the use of their treasures. When this time comes, and it surely is coming, the necessity for specialization will be even greater than now, and the practical value of such differentiation of collections will be beyond estimate.

Another condition of successful specialization must be, necessarily, a system of inter-library loans; both within the limits of the immediate locality and beyond these limits, though with some necessary restriction. To some timid souls there may seem lions in the way of this; but with more general agreement as to our system of cataloging and classification, and with all the modern means of inter-communication and transportation, there is nothing at all insurmountable — really nothing requiring very prolonged thought or experiment.

I have spoken in general terms — it is difficult and unnecessary to be more specific just now. The most real and concrete obstacle to the success of such a movement as I have outlined is the lack in nearly all of us of a certain kind of administrative courage. We have become so accustomed to the standards of quantity and diversity that we hesitate to accept any other. Rather, perhaps, we fear that the public, our patrons, will not judge us by any other. We are anxious, naturally enough, to show rapid growth — forgetting, sometimes, the lesson of the fungus. We are too apt to seek many readers rather than effective readers. And so we are apt to turn away from a proposition like that of specialization with some remark about its being a very good thing in theory but impossible in practical detail. Yet we need not trouble ourselves about this. If we have the true spirit of intelligent public service and the sincere thought of public welfare, rather than the pride of ownership and the desire to accumulate each for himself or each organization for itself, the co-operative spirit instead of the competitive — it will not be difficult to work out details.

RECENT REFERENCE BOOKS: SUPPLEMENTING THE A. L. A. "GUIDE."

BY ALICE B. KROEGER, *Drexel Institute Library.*

THE following list includes reference books and bibliographies published since the issue of the A. L. A. "Guide to reference books," that is from June, 1902, and may therefore be considered as a supplement to it. A surprisingly large number of aids and guides have appeared since that date, some of which are most important, while others although useful are not indispensable. There are many new editions which are worthy of mention. Continuations or annuals have been usually omitted.

In the list there is a curious mixture of popular and scholarly reference books, of which both kinds are to be found side by side on the shelves of our large public libraries. The reference librarian has use for every kind of ready reference book in meeting the miscellaneous class of readers who come to the library. He will need to keep many of the most popular almost at his elbow—at least he will keep them where they will be safe from the too eager searchers after miscellaneous information who may in their eagerness forget that the book belongs to the library, and in their forgetfulness walk off with the book. A certain class of reference books, especially those whose size does not protect them, it will be wise to permit to be consulted only under the watchful eye of the reference librarian or his assistant. Scholarly reference books, on the contrary, do not so often suffer from the absent-mindedness of their readers.

Among the books of the past year have appeared two or three bearing the title "encyclopedia" which are not encyclopedic in point of arrangement. These are of no practical use to reference libraries and have therefore been omitted. Such are Holt's "Encyclopædia of etiquette," and "Encyclopædia of cookery," and the "Cyclopedia of engineering," published by the American Technical Society, Boston.

The large number of new reference books, dictionaries and cyclopedias is but an evidence of the demand that information shall be put in as convenient a form as possible

for easy consultation. A reference department to be useful must be easy of access, must have little or no red-tape in using it, must be well classified, and must contain every possible up-to-date reference book. And, last but not least, the reference department must be presided over by the right person to make its resources available.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

The past year has added materially to our store of encyclopedias. No satisfactory American encyclopedia had been available for some years. Now there are two important productions well under way and competing for favor. Between the "New international cyclopedia" and the "Encyclopedia Americana" it is difficult to choose. Both are planned to consist of about 17 volumes (their cost is practically the same), both are well illustrated, in both the articles are of about the same length, and both are edited by well-known men.

The "New international cyclopedia" (N. Y., Dodd, 1902-03, v. 1-14, to Rice, subscription) is an entirely new work thoroughly American, in which specific subjects are concisely treated under their names. It includes biographies of living as well as of dead celebrities, the maps are new and it has other excellent features, among which may be mentioned the inclusion of many noted names in fiction, and the illustrations.

The "Encyclopedia Americana" (N. Y., The Americana Co., 1903, v. 1-4, subscription) is very similar to the International in general make-up. It has not been in use sufficiently long to make a thorough comparison with its rival.

The new Supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in 11 volumes, has been completed (N. Y., The Encyclopædia Britannica Co., 1902, \$65.) These with the 24 vols. of the 9th edition constitute the 10th edition of this famous encyclopedia. Of this supplement, vol. 10 is devoted to maps, forming an atlas volume. It is apparent in comparing it

with the "Century atlas" that the same plates have been used in both works, the chief difference being that in the E. B. volume the maps devoted to England come first and are more numerous, showing in detail the various sections of the country. This with a few other slight changes constitutes the only difference in the maps of the two atlases. The use of the Century plates has made it necessary to enlarge the size of this volume of the encyclopedia, and the publishers have therefore seen fit to make the atlas and index volumes (v. 10-11) larger than the rest of the set. The index volume refers not only to the supplement but to the original work as well. The chief purpose of this supplement was to bring up to date the 9th edition of the *Britannica*, but the publishers also planned to make it an encyclopedia dealing with recent events and improvements which might be used independently. A library with limited means would do better to buy the "New international" or the "Encyclopedia Americana" rather than this.

A new edition of Meyer's "Conversations-lexicon" has been begun, of which four volumes have been published.

CYCLOPEDIAS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

PHILOSOPHY. The second volume of Baldwin's "Dictionary of philosophy and psychology" completes the alphabet; the remaining third volume will be devoted to a bibliography of the subject.

THEOLOGY. Cheyne's "Encyclopædia Biblica" has been completed, the fourth volume appearing during the past year.

A new edition (7th) of Young's "Analytical concordance to the Bible" contains four new supplements (Lond. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 21s.).

SOCIAL SCIENCES. *U. S. Government Officials.* Mosher's "Executive register of the United States, 1789-1902" (Balt., The Lord Baltimore Press, 1903, \$2), contains in convenient form information concerning the presidents of the United States and their cabinets, including the laws governing their elections, appointments, qualifications, and term of office, the electoral and popular vote at each election, etc.

Year-books. The "Municipal year-book" for 1902, edited by M. N. Baker (N. Y., Engineering News Publishing Co., \$3), is the

first issue. It chiefly relates to engineering matters concerning municipalities and records the population, assessed valuation, names of principal city officials, municipal or private ownership of public works, with names of companies, etc. The arrangement of the main part of the annual is that cities are placed under their states, which are arranged geographically. In the introduction are given summaries arranged according to the size of cities and towns. No volume for 1903 has appeared.

Census. The "Abstract of the 12th census of the United States, 1900," has recently been issued. The tables relate to population, mortality, agriculture, manufactures. The full tables of the census in 10 vols. issued during the past year include: Population, 2 vols., Vital statistics, 2 vols., Agriculture, 2 vols., Manufactures, 4 vols.

Commerce. The discontinuance of the "Commercial year-book" is to be regretted, as it contained statistical information relating to commerce which it is difficult to get elsewhere in so convenient a form.

Business. The "American business and accounting encyclopædia," a standard reference book for accountants and business men, by E. H. Beach and W. W. Thorne (Detroit, Book-keeper Publishing Co., 1902, \$10), is a large volume of 1090 pages which treats of the science of accounts, advertising, promoting and business management generally. There is no other reference book of exactly this character.

Money. Smith's "Financial dictionary" (N. Y., Smith, 1903, \$7.50) is a dictionary of terms employed in financial and allied commercial affairs, in addition to which longer articles are included, treating more at length important financial topics.

Education. Cubberley's "Syllabus of lectures on the history of education" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1902, 2 v., \$2.50) is important for its bibliographies, which make it the most recent bibliographical work on the subject of education.

The "Bibliography of education for 1902," compiled by J. I. Wyer, Jr., and I. E. Lord in the *Educational Review* for June, 1903, is the 4th similar annual summary of educational literature. It is a classified and annotated list of the most important magazine articles as well as of the books of the year.

Insurance. Hayden's "Annual cyclopedia of insurance in the United States, 1902-03," (Hartford, Ct., Insurance Journal Co., \$2.50) is not very important. It includes accounts of life insurance companies, legal decisions and other brief articles on insurance.

Superstitions. The "Encyclopædia of superstitions, folk-lore and the occult sciences of the world; a comprehensive library of human belief and practice in the mysteries of life" (Chic., J. H. Yewdale and Sons Co., 1903, \$9) is in three volumes. It is a curious compilation of proverbs, sayings, and other information pertaining to magic, witchcraft, hypnotism, spiritualism, telepathy, clairvoyance, etc. The arrangement is not alphabetical but topical, with such divisions as Birth and child life, Love and marriage, Death, Family life, etc. Many of the divisions have an alphabetical sub-arrangement. There is an index. Here the reference librarian may find for superstitious readers the significance of omens, dreams, etc.

PHILOLOGY. English Synonyms. March's "Thesaurus dictionary of the English language" (Phil., Historical Publishing Co., 1902, \$15) is designed "to suggest immediately any desired word needed to express exactly a given idea," and includes a dictionary, synonyms, antonyms, idioms, foreign phrases, pronunciations. In addition there are colored plates showing the seals of colleges and universities, and fraternity badges of colleges and societies.

Americanisms and Slang. A "New dictionary of Americanisms, being a glossary of words supposed to be peculiar to the United States and Canada" (N. Y., Louis Weiss & Co., 1902, \$5) is by Sylva Clapin. It has an appendix in which all substantives are classed analytically. This work does not supersede Bartlett and other authorities. There are omissions and errors.

Italian. Edgren's "Italian dictionary" (N. Y., Holt, 1902, \$3) is a very good dictionary of the language.

SCIENCE. Fernald's "Scientific side-lights" (N. Y., Funk, 1903, \$5) contains selections from standard works by scientific authorities illustrating a large number of topics relating to science. It has full indexes embracing 30,000 topics with cross references. The selections are made "for some truth relating to humanity which they illustrate." When opinions differ, conflicting authorities are quoted.

USEFUL ARTS. Medicine. The *Index medicus*, which was discontinued in 1899 has been resumed by the Carnegie institution under the title *Index medicus*, second series, 1903, (\$5 per year).

Domestic Science. "Harper's cook book encyclopædia" (N. Y., Harper, 1902, \$1.50) is arranged like a dictionary. It consists mainly of receipts.

FINE ARTS. Architecture. A new cheaper edition of Longfellow's "Cyclopedia of architecture" can now be obtained for \$6.

A valuable index is that issued by the *Academy Architecture and Architectural Record* (Lond., *Academy Architecture*, 1902, \$1.75). It is a classified index to vols. 1-21, 1889-1902.

Ceramics. An "Encyclopedia of ceramics," by W. P. Jervis (N. Y., published by the author, 1902, \$6.50), includes terms used in this art, biographic sketches, marks, monograms, etc.

Music. Hughes' "Musical guide" (N. Y., McClure, Phillips, 1903, \$6) is not an important addition to our reference books on this subject because there are too many alphabets. In the first of the two volumes, there may be found a pronouncing and defining dictionary of musical terms, instruments, etc., and in a separate part of the same volume will be found stories of the operas, while in the second volume there is a pronouncing dictionary of given names, titles, epithets, etc., and a biographical dictionary of musicians.

LITERATURE. General. Brewer's "The world's best essays" (St. Louis, Kaiser, 1900, 10 v., \$35) has only recently been added to the reference shelves. Its arrangement is alphabetical by authors, being similar in general style to his "World's best orations." The index of subjects will be helpful to the reference librarian.

English and American. The second volume of Chambers' "Cyclopedia of English literature," and volumes 4 and 5 of Moulton's "Library of literary criticism" have been issued.

Quotations. The reference librarian has frequent need for collections of extracts relating to holidays. A most convenient guide has been furnished in Deems' "Holy-days and holidays" (N. Y., Funk, 1902, \$5), a treasury of historical material, sermons in full and in brief, suggestive thoughts, and poetry, relating to holy days and holidays.

Another useful book of quotations for holi-

days is Ford's "Every day in the year" (N. Y., Dodd, 1902, \$1.60). It is arranged according to the calendar, and includes poems commemorative of some great event in history, or of men and women who have been famous.

The "Banquet book," by C. Reynolds (N. Y., Putnam, 1902, \$1.75), is one of the popular reference books used in the preparation of toasts, after-dinner speeches and occasional addresses. The first part of the volume is arranged alphabetically under such headings as actor, athlete, author, clergy, etc.

Author Dictionaries, Shakespeare. Pin's "Shakespeare Cyclopædia and new glossary" (N. Y., Industrial Publication Co., 1902, \$1.50) gives the meaning of old and unusual words, explanations of idiomatic phrases, of mythological, biographical and antiquarian allusions, notes on folk-lore, proverbs, legends, etc.

A third edition of the well-known Schmidt's "Shakespeare-lexicon" has been published (N. Y., Lemcke, 1902, \$8), revised and enlarged by Gregor Sarrazin. This edition has a supplement of 30 pages which contain "a selection of new renderings and interpretations."

Voltaire. An "Index to the works, genius, and character of Voltaire" (N. Y., DuMont, 1903) was published as the final volume of a new translation of the author's complete works.

Fiction. Two useful aids to the selection of fiction have been contributed by English compilers. Of these, Baker's "Descriptive guide to the best fiction, British and American, including translations from foreign languages" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1903, \$2.50), is the more important. It aims to be a "fairly complete list of the best prose fiction in English, including not all that interests students but all that the ordinary reader is likely to care about." The annotations are the chief feature. In addition there is an historical appendix, an author, title, and subject index. The arrangement is under nationalities, then chronological. This guide is by the compiler of the "Descriptive handbook of the Midland Railway Institute," which was described in the "A. L. A. Guide."

The other aid in the selection of fiction is Jonathan Nield's "Guide to the best historical novels and tales" (N. Y., Putnam, 1902,

\$1.75), which gives in tabular form arranged chronologically the title, author, publisher and subject of historical novels, and in addition suggestive courses of reading for boys and girls.

A third guide to the selection of fiction is the catalog entitled "Prose fiction in the Wagner Institute branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia," compiled by O. R. Howard Thomson, and issued as Bulletin no. 5 of the Free Library of Philadelphia. It is an annotated and classified list, but the classification is not sufficiently specific.

BIOGRAPHY. National. American. Of "Lamb's biographical dictionary of the United States," edited by J. H. Brown, volumes 5 and 6 have been published, bringing the work down through Sears.

"Who's who in America for 1903-05" is the most recent volume of this very useful work (\$3.50).

English. The final volume (v. 64) of the celebrated "Dictionary of national biography" is an index and epitome, edited by Sidney Lee (N. Y., Macmillan, 1903, \$6.25), which gives a concise account "of the leading facts and dates that have been already recorded at length in the pages of the original work, and there is added a precise reference to the volume and page where the full article appears."

Special Classes. Army and Navy. Heitman's "Historical register and dictionary of the United States Army from its organization, Sept. 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903," has been issued by the Government Printing Office, by order of Congress. The work (which is unofficial) comprises two quarto volumes, and contains much valuable information relating to the army. Some of the important features are a complete alphabetical list of the commissioned officers of the army, an alphabetical and chronological list of wars, campaigns, military events, etc., 1775-1902, a list of forts, reservations, camps, etc.

Artists. An important new edition of Bryan's "Dictionary of painters and engravers" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1903, 21s. [\$6], net, per volume) has appeared. It is thoroughly revised and will be completed in five volumes, of which volumes 1 and 2 have been issued. Biographies of painters and engravers who have died since the issue of the last edition have been added, and many old biographies

have been rewritten and corrected. Illustrations have also been included in the new edition.

Bio-bibliography. The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has published a useful list of references to books and magazine articles on prominent men and women of the time. It bears the title "Contemporary biography" and is compiled by Agnes M. Elliott. The arrangement is by classes of persons.

GEOGRAPHY. Freeman's "Historical geography" appears in a new edition (N. Y., Longmans, 1903). The additions and changes are slight.

Poole's valuable "Historical atlas" has been completed (115s. 6d.).

HISTORY. A supplement for 1900 and 1901 to Larned's "Literature of American history," edited by P. P. Wells, is one of the A. L. A. annotated lists (Bost., A. L. A., 1902, \$1).

PERIODICAL INDEXES, LISTS, ETC.

General. English. The Cumulative Index Company has brought out an annual volume of its "Cumulative index" for the year 1899 in response to a demand for an index in one alphabet. The index does not include individual stories and individual poems as in former volumes. Hereafter the index will have an annual cumulative volume as in the earlier years. It is now consolidated with the "Readers' guide to periodical literature," and published by the H. W. Wilson Company of Minneapolis (\$6).

McClure's Magazine has published an index to volumes 1 to 18 (N. Y., 1902).

A new volume of the "*Atlantic Monthly* index," covering the years from 1888 to 1901, has been issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (\$2.)

Union lists. The Chicago Library Club's "List of serials in the public libraries of Chicago and Evanston" is continued by the John Crerar library in its "Supplement to the list of serials in public libraries of Chicago and Evanston" (Chicago, 11903).

The California University Library Bulletin, no. 1, is a new edition of the "Co-operative list of periodical literature in libraries of Central California" (Berkeley, 1902).

Technical lists. The Library of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a "Catalogue of the periodicals, and other publications, exclusive of U. S. government

publications in that library" (Wash., 1901, free), which is chiefly of scientific and technical periodicals.

Book reviews. Volume 1 of the *Bibliography of Books reviewed in leading American Periodicals* appeared in 1902 (Bloomington, Ind., Index Publishing Co.). It is published as a quarterly, cumulating throughout the year. The work has been extended to include some of the English periodicals, and the title has been changed to *Quarterly Bibliography of Books reviewed in leading Periodicals* (\$1.50 per year). Although limited in scope (there are but 50 periodicals indexed) the work will often be found useful. Reference is made in the second volume under titles to reviews of the same books to be found in the first volume. The publisher's name and the price are usually given.

A more important index of reviews (though its usefulness in this country is limited to large libraries) is Dietrich's "Bibliographie der deutschen rezensionen" (Lpz., Dietrich, 25m.), issued as a supplement to the "Bibliographie der deutschen zeitschriften-litteratur." The second volume indexes more than 1000 German periodicals for the year. A comparison of these two indexes may be found in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, 28: 184.

Architecture. The *Architectural Index*, issued monthly since July, 1903 (N. Y., Architectural Press Publishing Co., \$1 per year), is an index to the contents of a selected list of periodicals on architecture and allied subjects arranged under topics.

Newspapers. Indexes. A new publication is Street's "Pandex of the news, and cumulative index to current history, published weekly" (N. Y., The Pandex of the Press, \$10 per year) since July, 1903. Under subjects the events of each week and month are indexed, reference being made to the date of the event, thus enabling one to find the newspaper containing an account of it. It will be of most use in large libraries.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.

U. S. Documents. Indexes and lists. Another volume of the "Consolidated index to U. S. documents" has been issued. It is for the 57th Congress, 1st session, Dec. 2, 1901, July 1, 1902.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has prepared a "List and catalogue" of its publica-

tions, 1816-92 (Wash., 1902). The "list" is arranged in chronological order, while the "catalogue" is arranged under authors, subjects and places.

The second volume of Miss Hasse's "United States government publications" deals with the legislative body, both national and state (1903, \$2).

State Documents. The second volume of Bowker's "State publications" (N. Y., 1902, \$2), includes the North Central States, *viz.*, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

In the report of the Committee on Public Documents made at the A. L. A. Conference in 1903 (L. J., August, 1903) will be found a fuller account of the indexes and bibliographies of national and state governments published during the year, and in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November, 1903, there is a list of bibliographies published in official documents of the United States, May, 1902, to April, 1903, inclusive, compiled by Dr. Roland Falkner.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Trade and National. American. The "Publishers' trade list annual" has published with the 1902 volume an Index by author, title and subject catch-word to the books cataloged in the publishers' lists of 1902 (N. Y., Publishers' Weekly Office, \$5). A Supplementary index includes the books cataloged and not previously indexed in the publishers' lists of 1903 (\$2). A volume including the two alphabets for 1902 and 1903 can be bought for \$6.

A new edition of the "United States catalog" (Minneapolis, Wilson, 1903, \$15) includes books in print to 1902. The arrangement is better than that of the first edition, inasmuch as authors, titles, and subjects are now in one alphabet.

Wilson's "Directory of booksellers, stationers, librarians and publishers in the United States and Canada" (Minneapolis, Wilson, 1902, \$10) is a new publication.

Trade and National. English. Growoll's "Three centuries of English booktrade bibliography" (N. Y., Dibdin Club, 1903, \$5) is "an essay on the beginnings of book trade

bibliography since the introduction of printing and in England since 1595." It contains an important "List of catalogues, etc., published for the English book-trade from 1595-1902," by Wilberforce Eames.

The "Reference catalogue of current literature for 1902" (Whitaker, 2 v., \$5) contains 179 publishers' lists and indexes about 135,000 entries.

Bibliography of Bibliography. The John Crerar Library's "List of bibliographies of special subjects" made its appearance late in 1902. It is a classified list of 504 pages, including bibliographies in that library whose special scope embraces the social, physical and natural sciences, and their applications. A valuable feature of this work is the inclusion of bibliographies contained in books.

Special Subjects. One of the most important bibliographical enterprises of the past year was the publication by the Royal Society of London of several parts of the first annual issue of the "International catalogue of scientific literature." The complete annual issue of the Catalogue will consist of 17 vols. The cost of this is £18, but the individual volumes may be bought at prices varying from 10 to 35 shillings. These lists consist of author and subject catalogs, and record all original contributions published since Jan. 1, 1901.

The Library of Congress continues the publication of its valuable bibliographies, among which during the past year are: List of Lincolniana, Calendar of John Paul Jones manuscripts, List of books on mercantile marine subsidies (2d ed.); Select lists of references: on Anglo-Saxon interests, on federal control of commerce and corporations, on government ownership of railroads, on industrial arbitration, on the negro question, on old age and civil service pensions; Select lists of books: on the constitution of the U. S., on the cabinets of England and America, and on labor, particularly relating to strikes.

Library Catalogs. The British Museum has issued volumes 1 and 2 of a new "Subject index of the modern works added to the library in the years 1881-1900," which includes the titles contained in the three subject indexes published in 1886-97 and also the titles of books issued during the years 1896-1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GERMAN LIBRARIANS.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Verein deutscher Bibliothekare was held at Halle on October 6 and 7 in the new University building. Sixty-eight members were present and foreign libraries were represented by visitors from St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Vienna and Zürich. On the evening of October 4 there was an unofficial reunion at the Hotel, where Dr. Gerhard of Halle welcomed the delegates. He deplored that Halle could offer so little in natural attractions but pointed out that it was historic ground and hoped that the two days of work would be pleasant and profitable.

On Monday the meeting was opened by Dr. Schwenke of Berlin with a review of the work of the year. He spoke with deep feeling of two members who had died since the last meeting—Dr. K. K. Müller of Jena and Dr. K. Dziatzko, librarian of the Göttingen Library, in whom the association had lost a celebrated scholar as well as one of its most enthusiastic founders. The program of the meeting was somewhat changed owing to the ill health of Dr. Häbler of Dresden, who was to have read a paper on a plan for indexing the types of incunabula. A motion to have some other member read the paper was overruled for lack of time and it was decided to embody the paper in the proceedings, which will appear in the beginning of the new year.

The first paper was read by Dr. Gerhard of Halle on training for the profession of librarian. He showed that Germany had been among the very last to take up this subject and was still most undecided about methods and not by any means ready to accept the curriculum already adopted by France, Italy and England. Dr. Schnorr v. Carolsfeld, of Dresden, proposed a four-term course of technical study, of which the last term should be spent in a different institution from the three first terms. The discussion was warm and interesting, but finally all seemed to agree with the member from Württemberg, who argued that the conditions among the libraries varied so much, and the plans already adopted by some were so totally unpractical for others, that it would be necessary for every library to come to some plan of independent action in the matter of details of instruction. The second paper, by Dr. Fritz, of Charlottenburg, was devoted to the question of the formation of public libraries. He believed these should be founded in large central cities and should be governed by scientifically trained librarians who should be left entirely free in the choice of books best suited for their natural constituencies. The subject of branch libraries for smaller towns and of travelling libraries for rural districts was well handled in debate in which Dr. Focke, of Posen, took a leading part.

The afternoon session was devoted entirely

to the question of discounts. The committee appointed last year made its report, incidentally referring to the action of the *Börsenblatt* in cutting off libraries from its subscription list. Dr. Helssig, of Leipzig, read the report. He said that only 11 of the 49 libraries affected by the new regulations adopted in April, 1902, concerning discounts had not seriously suffered under the new system which allowed 5% rebate on books and none on periodicals. Before this 31 libraries of the 49 had enjoyed a 10% discount. The plea that the larger discount was detrimental to the retail bookseller the report denied, as in every instance the booksellers eagerly sought the library trade even at 10% discount. The resulting debate continued during the morning session of the second day and finally led to the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, The Convention of German librarians emphasizes the necessity of a discount to libraries on the purchase of books. In view of the continued action on the part of booksellers to decrease this discount and finally to abolish it altogether the Convention wishes to impress the claims of the public who only through discount can be kept in touch with the newest literature.

The afternoon session began with business reports and election of officers for the coming year. Professor Schulz, of Leipzig, then read a report on bibliographies of current German literature and their imperfections as library tools. Dr. Trommsdorff, of Berlin, described some American bibliographical undertakings and explained the system of bibliography in the Library of Congress at Washington. He also showed samples of American title entries. Dr. Schulz then made clear the point that almost all bibliographies are gotten up as booksellers' tools and are not scholarly enough for the librarian's needs, and are also eclectic and only cover books sold in the book-trade. Complete bibliographies, including government publications, private publications, separate reprints, etc., he deemed essential. He thought many very valuable contributions to science and progressive thought published by authors or printers totally escape notice, and that much information lies buried for want of good, exhaustive catalogs. He also made a plea for the recording of the Christian names of authors which as a rule are not given in German catalogs. Librarians were specially called upon, he thought, to help in this work of good cataloging. A committee of three was appointed to prepare for the next meeting a schedule of the technical and scientific work that may be undertaken under the direction of libraries, and practical suggestions for its inclusion in the curriculum of library training. It was thought perhaps the report of this committee might be postponed to the meeting after next.

The spirit of the meeting at Halle was cordial, the discussions were suggestive and showed a thorough knowledge of the points at issue. In every way the meeting of German librarians was friendly and profitable.

CLASSIFIED AND CONDENSED ACCESSION RECORD.

THIS record of accessions is intended for the use of libraries in which the usual "accession book" information, author, title, publisher, etc., is or can be recorded on a card shelf list or otherwise, and in which it is desired to keep an accurate record of the growth of the collection. It presents a classified list in the order of accession, of volumes, and works, as distinct from volumes, and it indicates extra, replaced, and withdrawn, volumes and copies; exhibiting at a glance both the extent and the character of growth during any period. This classification of statistics, the time saved in making the record, and the added information concerning works, and withdrawn and replaced volumes, are its advantages over the standard accession book, which was called into being, partly at least, by the limits of space on the old standard shelf sheet, which could not meet the demand for a place to set down terms of cost, source, etc.—a demand now most satisfactorily met by the card shelf list.

"Classified record" will refer in this paper to this classified and condensed accession record, and "accession book" to the standard A. L. A. accession book published by the Library Bureau. The following description and diagram will, it is hoped, make clear the manner of using and some of the features of the classified record.

The volume to be added is assigned its call (or shelf) number; this call number, including the volume or copy number and for volumes replacing others an "r" and for gifts a "g," is entered in the proper classed column of the classified record. Checks (✓) might be used as simpler marks than call numbers; but despite this simplicity their use seems unwise for two reasons. First and more important is the inability to connect an indefinite check with the definite volume it records, and so to discover whether a given volume is entered; this difficulty is overcome by the use of the definite and individual call number, which, secondly, furnishes an answer, or a

key, to the infrequent but possible question, "What books were added in such a month?" After the last entry for the day, a double line is ruled across the pages of the record so as to pass beneath the entry lowest in any column, which will be the column for the class of which most books have been added. The number of volumes entered during the day is counted and written in the column at the right, headed "Vols." The number of extra volumes, that is volumes beyond the first, as v. 2 or v. 9, is placed beneath "Xv;" and the number of extra copies, and of replacements in their respective columns, "Xc" and "Rp;" the sum of these three items subtracted from "Vols" leaves "Works." These data with entries under "Gifts" and "Withdrawn" give a detailed view of the library's daily growth. Summaries of daily additions in each class may be written at the foot of the spaces for the day. The "Totals forward" at the head of the page added to the footings for the time covered (in the diagram 26S-3Oct) give "Totals forward" at the bottom. These totals show exactly both the extent and the character of the collection.

The accompanying diagram shows the ruling extending across two opposite pages of the classified record; the headings for classes and summaries, the line beneath for totals brought forward, three lines of entries for 26 Sep. separated from four for 3 Oct. by the double line drawn by the recorder, and the two lower spaces for footings of the page, and totals carried forward; in the book there are 30 lines for *entries* instead of the (3+4) seven shown here. The cross lines are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, the class columns for call numbers 1 inch, and those for Vols., Xv., etc., $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. These specifications give a page $7\frac{1}{8}$ by $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and make a book 8 by 10 inches over covers. Note the call numbers entered in the diagram: c.5 in the second entry under Fiction means a fifth copy and is tallied by the figure 1 under Xc; jC5446j is a juvenile, of which account may be kept if desired; rH71m is a "replacement" and is so noted under Rp; the second and third copies of M925h c.1-3 call for the 2 Xc; the two gifts

Classified accession record.

1903	Fiction	000	100	200	300	400	500	600
Totals Forward								
26Sep	B934j F835,c.5		150P81		391P88			
3Oct	jC5446j rH71m jSm586y3 M925h.c.1-3	g016.97L32		g268B95				637B41 V.1-2
26S-3Oct.	8v.	1	1	1	1			2
Totals Forward								

are indicated by g; and the one Xv. is the second of 637 B41.

In the volume itself, the library abbreviation for the day of entry supplants the "accession" number, this date mark being the same in all volumes of the group entered that day. Since information as to cost, source, etc., is to be found, not by reference to the classified record through the date mark, but by reference to the shelf list through the call number, the date might well be omitted from the volume, except for the need, in guarding against errors, of definite connection between the record and the volume. With the date is written the call number as inserted in the classified record; it is placed here and not on the book-plate for two reasons. (1) The delicate workmanship and the ideal suggestion of a happily conceived and finely engraved plate are both exceedingly marred by written figures and letters, be they never so shapely in themselves, and they detract much from the beauty of a well arranged plate, printed from clear, neat type; (2) Unless the call number is on some of the book's pages, it is lost with the old cover in rebinding, and the defacement of a well-balanced title-page is second only to that of the book-plate.

The classified record requires that the call number be given before accessioning. In some libraries having large accessions, classification and cataloging are often in arrears, and accessioning which can be done by less skilled assistance on receipt of the volume is held to serve a purpose; but the accession number gives no indication as to the whereabouts of the book in the interim before classification, nor is it a sufficient mark of ownership, nor should a book be counted among the volumes of a library till it may be used. Once its call number is given, the book may more easily be made available for reference.

The accession book is also used in making up monthly or yearly bulletins, or records of purchases from special funds. A selection of the books most suitable for bulletin purposes may be more wisely and economically made at the time of classification by the classifier acquainted with the accessions than a month later by another. Entries for the printer can

be quickly jotted down. For special funds, records are perhaps most easily made at the time of addition when the necessary facts are fresh in mind.

The accession number, it may be objected, is an unduplicated mark belonging always to one individual volume, and that the date proposed to replace it belongs to many volumes. It does; but for this individualization reliance is placed on the call number, which, supported by the date, is quite sufficient; even in the case of "replacements" which have the same call number as the volume replaced, but different dates, standard accessioning gives a volume two individual marks.

This article was being revised when the JOURNAL for October came to hand containing the account by Mr. H. E. Bliss of "Economy in accession records." As some of the peculiar features both of his plan and of this may be made more prominent by comparison, I trust such comparison may not seem unappreciative or ungracious.

(1) No general, comprehensive view of growth can be obtained except by laying side by side the "125 to 1500" tally cards; however, 10 "summary cards," not shown but mentioned in line 4 on page 713, are available at the end of a year. (2) The question "What books have you added in the last two months or more?" cannot, I think, be answered; for a month or less it can be by use of the unfiled shelf cards in the file "New books." Once the shelf cards are filed the accession (time) record is destroyed. This question is not important perhaps, but at times to give an answer is very desirable. The call number instead of the more easily made check (✓) was adopted for the classified record, as explained above, partly to render possible answers to such questions. (3) The classification of statistics is carried much further by Mr. Bliss on Form 2: "125 to 1500" divisions instead of the 12 shown and recommended above. That this classification is considered more minute than necessary seems to be indicated by the use of Form 3, and of the "summary card" not shown. Form 3 condenses on one card the information given on the 10 cards of Form 2 numbered for the sections 170, 171

700	800	900	B&G20	Vols	Xv	Xc	Rp	Works	Gifts	With-drawn
				18201						900
780W67	818T63a	927.4A1a	Bj637b							
		914.7N78		10		1		2		
	8812.4D37	920S69								C33f
										D334c
				11	1	2	1	7	2	
1	2	3	1	22	1	3	1	16	2	2
				18222						902

to 179; and the "summary card" summarizes the figures of the 10 divisions 100, 170, etc., but only yearly. The classified record shows in its footings figures for 12 classes, while for divisions and sections figures can on occasion be easily obtained by running down the class columns for call numbers of the section in question. The classified record gives the broadly classed statistics usually required, and on demand can furnish details. Mr. Bliss furnishes seldom required details, and reduces, at the end of the year, to the usual broad classes. (4) The tallying of so many cards seems to be fraught with objections which do not hold against successive entries in a bound book.

(5) The above four points concern the system in itself; the fifth, following, concerns one vital point in the manner proposed for its use. Only once a month are the shelf cards taken from the file "New books," counted, tallied, and filed in their permanent places; that is, the shelf list is from 1 to 31 days "incorrect." Now the duplication of book (Cutter) numbers is commonly guarded against by reference to the shelf list, which to be trustworthy must be kept up to the very day. The filing of the shelf cards daily instead of monthly would require daily handling of the tally cards of Form 2, which must be altered in form and probably increased beyond the "5½ by 3½ inch" size. If the counting and tallying is done daily, objections to the monthly plan are magnified thirty-fold.

DREW B. HALL, B.L.S.,
Librarian The Millicent Library, Fairhaven,
Mass.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

A REGULAR meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago was held in the society room of the John Crerar Library, Thursday evening, Nov. 5. The following were elected members of the society: Miss Adelaide M. Chase, Boston; Wm. M. Hepburn, Chicago; Dr. E. C. Richardson, Princeton, N. J. The president called the attention of the society to the news that had been received of the death of Robert Proctor during a vacation trip in the Alps, and it was voted that the president and secretary be appointed a committee to forward resolutions of sympathy to the London Bibliographical Society. The council reported that a circular in regard to the organization of an American Bibliographical Society had been prepared, and that it was proposed to send 1500 copies of it to members of the various learned societies throughout the United States.

Mr. Josephson then read a paper entitled "Some notes on the bibliography of bibliography," giving a rapid survey of the literature in this field, general and specialized, and pointing out the need of some annual survey

or summary, of such as the German "Jahresberichte." The existing monthly and annual lists of bibliographical literature in *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* and other journals were characterized as being "either unorganized, or not critical while fairly complete and systematically arranged, or incomplete without being selected, or antiquated when appearing, or their very preparation, not to speak of their publication, uncertain." In closing the speaker mentioned two propositions made, the one to the Verein deutscher Bibliothekare the other to the Sektion für Bibliothekswesen of the German Philologentag, namely, a "Jahresberichte für das Bibliotheks- und Buchwesen," and a collection of the sources for the history of German libraries from the time of Charles the Great, the former of which is approaching realization.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

THE report of the Superintendent of Documents for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, gives the following facts regarding document distribution: documents received, 900,199; distributed, 767,374, of which 452,512 were sent to libraries, and 41,086 were sales. There are now 492 state and territorial libraries and designated depositories on the mailing list.

There has been no change in the printing laws. The pending Senate bill was favorably reported in the House but no action was taken. "There is a real necessity for a law authorizing the Superintendent of Documents to order printed extra editions of documents required for sale, especially of the popular and cheap bulletins published by the Department of Agriculture. Last year one-tenth of all the money received by this office was returned to the remitters because the documents could not be supplied. A bill was reported favorably by the House Committee on Printing in the Fifty-seventh Congress authorizing the Public Printer to print and deliver to the Superintendent of Documents for sale 1000 extra copies of each bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture."

During the year the publications of the office included 12 *Monthly Catalogues*, and one Document index (Consolidated index), for the Fifty-seventh Congress, first session. Among the publications in press is a volume of "Tables of and index to the publications of the Department of Agriculture, 1862 to 1902," this being the first of a series of departmental lists which it is intended later to publish in consolidated form.

Beginning in January the office will furnish printed catalog cards for government publications to depositories. Headings will be adopted according to the vote taken at the Niagara Falls meeting of the American Library Association, in favor of the inverted form of entry. "Cards will be sent inclosed with the

documents to depository libraries as far as possible. No cards will be furnished for series entries, annual reports, reports on private bills, references, or analyticals, except the analyticals from the Congressional reserve. The corporate author card will be the only entry furnished, but as many duplicates will be sent as are necessary, the other entries to be indicated and filled in by each library as it chooses."

Accessions to the Public Documents Library during the year were 6706 v. and 716 maps, giving a total of 51,491 v. and 7454 maps.

THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY AND HOME EDUCATION.

House libraries. A long cherished plan for meeting the needs of isolated students and families has now been started in the establishment of a system of house libraries. The house library of 10 volumes lent for three months for a fee of \$1 covering transportation both ways is a plan for extending through travelling libraries the privileges of the state library to the rural population living too far from the nearest public library to make its contents conveniently available.

These house libraries are to meet the demands or the needs of rural homes and are therefore made up to suit as nearly as practicable each case. A blank is provided so that applicants can give conveniently the facts that will help to select books that will be most useful. When definite books are asked for, they are sent so far as practicable. The blank provides for giving: name and post-office address of borrower, age and sex of each person old enough to read in the family, or (if the books are to be available also to one or more neighbors) in the circle of users. Information regarding extent of a reader's education or special study is an important aid in choosing the right books. It is specially desirable that any marked taste for any subject or kind of books should be noted, and a list of a few of the books already read which were most liked would be helpful. Preferences for books in foreign languages should be noted, whether for readers of foreign birth who find it easier to read in their native tongue or for students who wish practice.

Any household in New York not having convenient free public library privileges is entitled to a house library. The application must be signed by some real estate owner who guarantees the return of the books in accordance with the rules and to make good any losses or injuries beyond reasonable wear.

A fee of \$1 must be sent in advance for each house library of 10 books. This pays for transportation both ways. Delivery is made to the nearest railway, boat or stage office; but the borrower must get the library there. If the books are kept more than three months 25 cents for each month or fraction of a month must be added to this fee. This

charge is necessary to prevent carelessness in retaining books after they have been read, perhaps merely as a decorative feature in the home. The greatest good to the greatest number demands that when one family has read the books they should be returned so that they may be passed on to another.

THE EL PASO (TEXAS) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE El Paso Public Library is the result of a gift of \$35,000 from Andrew Carnegie, made under the usual conditions. The building itself is situated in a large public square, now called Carnegie square, in a location convenient to all the citizens. On account of the sloping ground the building has been placed on a terrace, which adds greatly to the attractiveness of its setting. It is built of gray pressed brick, with light colored stone trimmings.

The portico is formed by the four large stone columns surmounted by a pediment which rises above the rest of the building. The structure, which is designed in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, is finished inside in quartered oak and the walls and ceilings are decorated in an attractive manner. One of the peculiar features in building in El Paso is the fact that every bit of material entering into construction has to come from out of town, some of it coming 2000 miles.

The building has been planned to meet the requirements of a library in a small city, particularly in regard to oversight from the attendant's desk, this being so placed as to command a view of the entire public portion of the building. Upon entering the building one passes through a vestibule, with oak-panelled walls and ceilings and mosaic floor, into the general hall, about 20 feet square, with the delivery desk immediately opposite the entrance. The main reading room is on the left and the children's room on the right. Back of the delivery desk is placed the stack room, which is large enough to accommodate ultimately about 30,000 volumes, the stacks being in two tiers. On one side of the stack room is placed the librarian's and cataloger's rooms, and balancing them on the other side is the reference room.

The general effect of the building is one of spacious openness, the principal rooms being separated from each other and from the delivery hall by arches. From the delivery hall two staircases to the basement floor lead to a large hall, from which opens the assembly room, with a seating capacity of about 200. The newspaper room is also located on this floor and is of the same size as the main reading room. The room below the children's room, marked "unassigned" in the cut, will be used for a directors' room. The rest of this floor is devoted to the staff room, receiving and unpacking room, etc.

American Library Association.

President: Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

26th annual meeting: St. Louis, Mo., October, 1904.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

It seems probable that the date for the St. Louis Conference will be set for the latter half of October, 1904, probably the first full week after Oct. 15. Headquarters will probably be chosen at the Inside Inn, the only adequate hotel within the Exposition grounds. The usual rate of \$2.50 per day will probably be granted, but there will be entailed a daily additional charge of 50 cents to cover admission to the grounds. Arrangements for accommodations should be made directly with the proprietors of the Inn.

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH BOOK TRADE.

The committee of the American Library Association on relations with the book trade has now been completed and consists of Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman, Mr. John C. Dana, and Mr. Bernard C. Steiner.

The resolution constituting the committee directs it to secure and communicate to librarians from time to time information relating to the limitations of discount on books purchased by libraries, and to advise them in regard to any feasible measures for avoiding the hardships of the net price system. In accordance with these instructions the committee is preparing to publish such information through the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*, and is also preparing a mailing list, of about one thousand names, of libraries that cannot be reached through these publications.

The committee intends in the first place to secure accurate data if possible regarding the actual increase of book prices to libraries under the net price system, and the secretary of the Booksellers' Association has promised his co-operation in this work. The committee is also preparing to give information to librarians regarding easy methods of importation and of special cases where purchases abroad may result in saving to libraries. If there seems to be any practicable method by which libraries may secure better discounts directly, such as by business combination or engaging directly in the book business themselves, the committee will investigate details and report results as soon as possible.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

Each winter the state of Massachusetts distributes a collected edition of its public docu-

ments, being the annual reports of its state officials and commissions. In 1899 the Massachusetts Library Club prepared an "Analytical catalogue of special reports and papers in the Massachusetts Public Documents for 1897," and the state library printed and distributed it without charge to public libraries in the state, in pamphlet or card form, as desired.

In 1901 the club and the state library issued a "Catalogue of *Annual* reports contained in the Massachusetts Public Documents, with special reports and papers for 1898 and 1899," and this year they have continued their work with a catalog of the special reports and papers in the Public Documents for 1900 and 1901, the annual reports of such officers and commissions as have been created since 1899, and all papers of general interest which have been included in the Legislative Documents for 1900-1902, i.e., the papers printed by order of the general court for its information on current subjects of legislation.

The last two catalogs have been distributed by the state library in pamphlet form only, but the Publishing Board has printed off a few sets of the titles on cards for use in card catalogs. The stock of those issued in 1901 is now exhausted, but a limited number of sets of the 114 titles of the new catalog are now on sale, price \$1.60 for the set of 262 cards. Applications for these should be made promptly to the Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon street, Boston.

State Library Commissions.

INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Merica Hoagland, organizer, State House, Indianapolis.

The Indiana commission announces a class in elementary library instruction, to be conducted at its quarters in the state house from Jan. 18-30, 1904. It will be confined to persons already filling library positions or under appointment to them, and a special invitation is extended to members of library boards. Application blanks will be furnished on application to the commission. As this brief course of instruction is designed to be only elementary, the commission recommends that those entering the class shall supplement it by taking the last four weeks of the course of the School for Librarians to be held at Winona Lake, Indiana, June 27-Aug. 8, 1904.

MAINE LIBRARY COMMISSION: L. D. Carver, secretary, State Library, Augusta.

A meeting of the commission was held on Oct. 29, at Saco, in connection with the meeting of the State Library Association. The following business was transacted:

Voted that all fiction to be put in travelling libraries should be first submitted to a member of the commission and approved, and that the

secretary be directed to send each member from time to time books for examination to be returned and approved before being put into circulation.

Voted to consider the petition of the Eastern Maine Library Club for a list of books concerning Maine, or by Maine authors, which list shall be recommended to all free libraries.

Voted that all librarians and persons interested in free libraries be invited to join in a school of instruction in library work and economy by correspondence and that the correspondence be carried on from the Maine State Library as headquarters.

Voted that a committee consisting of Prof. A. J. Roberts, L. D. Carver and Mrs. Jewett-Butler take into consideration the subject of local institutes and perfect a plan for giving library instruction in this manner.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison.

At a meeting held Nov. 12, the Wisconsin Free Library Commission established a new department of the work, that of travelling libraries. This is placed jointly in charge of Miss L. E. Stearns—whose title is hereafter to be "library visitor" instead of "organizer"—and Miss K. I. McDonald, the assistant secretary of the commission. Miss McDonald's work is the direction of the business details, while to Miss Stearns is assigned the duty of visiting and reporting upon travelling libraries and county systems throughout the state. The department of instruction, in charge of Miss Cornelia Marvin, was also placed upon a more methodical basis. To the department of travelling libraries was assigned the task of conducting round-tables and institutes for the instruction of librarians of travelling libraries; but the department of instruction will have exclusive charge of all forms of instruction of the librarians of small public libraries. The latter department has also under its special care the summer school for library training, which is to be improved in many ways; a system of institutes will soon be established, and the commission also took action preparing the way for a regular library school, to be opened, probably, in the autumn of 1905. This school will have quarters in the projected Madison Public Library, recently provided for by Mr. Carnegie, who gave the city \$25,000 in addition to what he otherwise would have given, on the specific promise that ample accommodations be provided for the proposed state library school. Secretary F. A. Hutchins, who is still absent on leave—being at present in the Battle Creek (Mich.) sanitarium—was granted an extension of time until next spring; it is to be hoped that he may then be able to return to his desk. During Mr. Hutchins's long absence, the general direction of the details of the work remains in the hands of the vice-chairman of the commission, Mr. Thwaites.

State Library Associations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thomas H. Clark, Law Library.
Secretary: Robert K. Shaw, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: Theodore L. Cole, 715 Colorado Building.

At the regular November meeting, held on the 18th inst., 58 members and their friends enjoyed the pleasure of listening to Mr. William Richard Smith, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, who gave an informal talk on his unique collection of material relating to Robert Burns.

Speaking entirely without notes and furnishing many apt illustrations from books and pictures which he brought with him, the speaker made the half-hour of his discourse most entertaining throughout. After speaking of the zeal with which Burns undertook things, and the fervor that he put into all his work, whether literary or manual, Mr. Smith proceeded to a refutation of the proposition that Burns was a crude, unlettered rhymester. The best proof to be adduced of the poet's scholarly instinct and desire to be familiar with the best minds of his own and former ages is to be found in a study of his library. If we take the trouble to skim the titles comprising his library catalog we shall find that they reach as high as 206 volumes, including not merely what we should expect to find in a poet's collection, but an abundant sprinkling of theology, science and travel as well. These volumes, the speaker remarked, were nearly all purchased by Burns from his scanty income, and with a rapidly increasing family to support. An indication of his frugality may be had from the fact that his library, after his death, brought £90 at public sale. It is now Mr. Smith's excellent purpose to make a double collection of the books comprising Burns's library, one set to form part of his own magnificent collection, and the other to be placed in the Burns cottage at Ayr, the poet's birthplace. This cottage has been already made the repository of many works dealing with Burns.

In regard to drinking habits the speaker admitted that the poet sometimes took more liquor than was safe, but denied stoutly that he was a drunkard, and in extenuation of his frailty pleaded that much of his drinking was the result of the example and influence of the rich young men of Edinburgh, who, naturally enough, prevailed on the poet to drink, that the brilliancy of his mind might shine out still more brightly under the genial influence of wine.

Of biographers Burns has had a score and more, and has received from them much more than his due of both praise and blame. Among all these different writers, Alexander Smith deserves the highest position for his fairness

and moderation. It was he, too, who pointed out, more clearly than any of his predecessors, the great service which Burns rendered in pruning and smoothing the rough folk-songs of the Scottish peasantry, making them worthy to be sung and remembered. Next to Alexander Smith, the speaker was inclined to praise the critical work of a woman, Miss M. S. Gairdner, grand-daughter of the minister who officiated at the poet's baptism.

The editions of his poems are multiplying rapidly from year to year, and America rivals the old country in her love for the poet, and in tributes to his memory. Mr. Smith even said he was sorry that Burns did not actually take ship and sail for America, as he once was on the point of doing—so that our woods, hills and rivers might have been immortalized by the bard of Ayr. Burns's real home, the speaker declared, is in America. Of the 700 odd editions by the poet now published America claims 130; a copy of the rare second American edition (New York, 1788) was exhibited by Mr. Smith. A copy of this edition was sold in Edinburgh, a year ago, for £27.

After finishing his address, Mr. Smith complied with the request of one of the members to read something from his favorite author, choosing the "Epistle to Davie, a brother poet," which he read with much feeling, and with the true Scotch accent which lent an added charm.

At the close of the address, Mr. Hutcheson offered some interesting remarks on the Burns collection in the Library of Congress. The esteem in which Burns has always been held in this country is shown by the fact that 100 years ago the only book of poetry in the Library of Congress was a volume of Burns. It was the late John Russell Young who first suggested a Burns collection for the library. This now comprises some 400 volumes of editions and critical works, including all the rare editions except the first Kilmarnock, but not in any sense rivalling the splendid library of Mr. Smith.

Under the topic, "Memorabilia of Charles Ammi Cutter," the secretary read the paper of Mr. Solberg, printed in the last number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and Miss Eustis, of the Public Library, spoke from personal acquaintance of his private life.

R. K. SHAW, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Carrie M. Watson, librarian University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Secretary: Miss Zu Adams, assistant secretary State Historical Society, Topeka.

Treasurer: Miss Syrena McKee, librarian Public Library, Leavenworth.

The third annual meeting of the association was held in Emporia, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 5 and 6, in connection with the dedication of the handsome new library building of the Kansas State Normal School.

The meeting was called to order Thursday afternoon and Prof. Joseph H. Hill, of Emporia, on behalf of the Normal School, extended a cordial greeting to the members of the association. The response was made by the president, Miss Carrie M. Watson, who also read a paper on the "Libraries of Kansas."

The association then adjourned to Albert Taylor Hall to listen to the dedicatory address, which was given by Frederick M. Crunden of St. Louis. In the evening President Wilkinson invited the librarians to attend a lecture in the Normal Lecture Course on "Famous books and their makers," by Preston B. Perry.

The program Friday morning consisted of three good papers on the following subjects:

"Public documents," by Miss Edith M. Clarke of the State University Library.

"Qualifications and duties of a librarian," by Miss Julia M. Walsh, city librarian of Ottawa.

"A door of opportunity," by Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary and organizer of the Free Travelling Libraries of Iowa, Des Moines.

Mr. Crunden then conducted a question box.

At the close of the session carriages were provided for a drive to the library of the College of Emporia. There were twenty-six members in attendance. The association decided to hold its next annual session at St. Louis in October, the day before the A. L. A. meeting.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Ralph K. Jones, University of Maine, Orono.

Secretary: Ernest W. Emery, assistant state librarian, Augusta.

Treasurer: Miss Alice Furbish, Public Library, Portland.

The Maine Library Association held its ninth annual meeting at the Thornton Memorial Library, Saco, Me., on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 29 and 30. It was one of the largest and most helpful meetings which the association has ever held. Not only were many active librarians from many parts of the state present, but the people of Saco and Biddeford in general and others interested in library and educational work.

The first session was opened on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, President George T. Little presiding. After routine business and the reports of officers, an account of the Niagara Falls Conference of the American Library Association was given by Mrs. Kate Estabrooke, of the Maine Library Commission. Business meetings followed of the State Library Commission and of the Eastern Maine Library Club.

At the evening session the address of welcome was made by Alderman George T. Owen of Saco, to which Mr. Little responded, then

delivering the president's annual address. The chief speaker of the evening was Miss Annie Carroll Moore, of Pratt Institute Free Library, who gave a most stimulating and interesting paper on "What the public libraries are doing for children," reviewing the development of this branch of library work, its defects and dangers and its great opportunities, and emphasizing especially the importance of right selection of books. Picture bulletins and the list of books for children issued by the Iowa Library Commission were shown in connection with Miss Moore's address, and time was allowed for question and discussion by those interested.

Friday morning's session opened with a paper on "Libraries and library work in Saco," by George A. Emery, of Saco. Hon. L. D. Carver, state librarian, spoke on "How the state can aid the young librarian;" "Hints to librarians on bookbinding" were given by H. W. Reid, state bookbinder; and Frank H. Whitmore, of Bowdoin College Library, read a paper on "Library rules and discipline." Mr. Whitmore advocated greater freedom and a more hospitable attitude in libraries toward borrowers, and reviewed the various regulations required as to fines, use of books, etc. He gave suggestions for making the library known and drawing attention to new books. Such library advertising "can be free, however, from the offensive elements of sensational advertising and at the same time be conducted in a dignified and effective way. A list of books issued on some timely topic will give direction, for a time at least, to the reading in the community. More extended lists or bibliographies will be useful but more valuable to a limited number. In any case they should be annotated and marked in such a way as to show the more important books. Much can be accomplished through the local newspaper." A question box was also conducted. The whole meeting was interspersed at intervals with discussions upon various practical library problems, each one who wished taking part. The topics discussed were suggested to the committee previous to each meeting. The subject which aroused the greatest interest was that of abolishing the age limit, and the discussions resulted in the committee on resolutions formulating a suggestion, which is to be sent to the library trustees, that the trustees instruct their librarians to abolish the age limit as far as the circumstances of the library permit.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Ralph K. Jones, librarian University of Maine, Orono; vice-presidents, Miss Henrietta M. Moody, librarian of the Thornton Memorial Library, Saco, and Miss Frances Kendrick, librarian of the Lawrence Library, Fairfield; secretary, Ernest W. Emery, assistant state librarian, Augusta; treasurer, Miss Alice C. Furbish, librarian Portland Public Library, Portland.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Purd B. Wright, Free Public Library, St. Joseph.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Faith E. Smith, Public Library, Sedalia.

The first session of the fourth annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association was called to order at the Public Library of St. Joseph, at 9.30 a.m., Oct. 29, 1903. The president, Mr. J. F. Langton, of the St. Louis Public Library, was in the chair. Col. J. W. Atwill, president of the board of directors of the St. Joseph library, greeted the association and Mr. Langton responded. In his address Mr. Langton presented the need for a state library commission. The state provides education for the young, he said; it should also provide means for continuing that education. He recommended that a committee be appointed by the association to perform the duties of a commission until such commission be secured.

The president appointed an auditing committee consisting of Mr. Wright, President McAfee and Miss Wagner to examine the treasurer's account. Mr. Crunden reported for the committee to secure a site for a model library building at the World's Fair. He reported that an appropriation for the building had been requested from the State Fair commissioners and repeated requests were made to Mr. Carnegie, but all were of no avail. All the space that would be desired had been promised by the World's Fair commissioners, but all that they finally gave was a space 70 by 90 feet in the Educational building. Mr. Crunden hopes to secure an appropriation from the state commissioners for a library exhibit to be made in this space, which exhibit he hopes to make a model of a small library building.

Mr. Wright reported for the committee on securing a state library commission. The bill presented to the State Legislature was House bill no. 78. It was referred to the committee on education and then transferred to the finance committee. It did not receive the approval of this committee because the members were unwilling to make the appropriation. All efforts to compromise were of no avail. Mr. Wright praised the good work done by the women's clubs throughout the state in endeavoring to secure this commission. The association voted to continue the committee, new members to be appointed. It was recommended that a resident of Jefferson City who is acquainted with the members of the legislature be placed on this committee. Mr. Crunden, chairman of the committee to confer with the State Teachers' Association on matters of common interest, reported that he addressed that body at their last annual meeting in St. Louis. Mrs. G. O. Carpenter, chairman of the Bureau of Travelling libraries of the women's clubs, spoke at the same session. The result was that many requests

came from teachers for the travelling libraries. The association voted to continue the committee.

Mr. J. T. Gerould, librarian of the State University Library, told of the work being done by the university for library interest in the state. At the summer school a course in school reading was given by Mr. Gerould, and the same work will be continued next summer. He intends to propose to the university that it issue a library handbook such as is issued by the Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota commissions. Mr. Langton proposed that until this handbook is available copies of the Wisconsin handbook be secured and distributed throughout the state. Mr. Gerould made the motion that a committee be appointed from the association to edit a handbook to be issued by the university or by some other means. It was carried. Mr. Crunden proposed co-operation with the library commission under the state board of education.

In the afternoon the auditing committee reported the treasurer's account to be correct. Miss Mary E. Downey, librarian of the Public Library of Ottumwa, Iowa, then read a paper on renting of books from commercial libraries for public library use. She recommended very highly the use of the Bodley Club Library, issued by the Booklovers Library, by which plan 125 new books may be secured every month at a cost of \$150 a year. It has been very successful at Ottumwa, and she gave a list of other libraries using the same plan. Miss Else Miller, of the St. Louis Public Library, then told of their plan of renting duplicates of popular books and of its success. She recommended that the surplus from the duplicate fund be turned into the general fund, and that when duplicates have paid for themselves they be placed in the general circulation. Mrs. Clarke, of the Jewett Norris Library, at Trenton, gave an account of what the reading clubs there do for the library. They buy books for the use of their members; the books are circulated from the library, and when the members no longer care for them they are circulated generally. A discussion of the duplicate pay collection then followed, in which Miss Bishop, Mrs. Lee, Miss Downey, Miss Senter, Miss Wagner and Mr. Crunden took part.

A recess followed, and at four o'clock the meeting was called to order. The general subject for consideration was "The relation of the library and the school." The St. Joseph schools had been dismissed that the teachers might be able to attend this meeting. About 200 were present, more than filling the room. Mr. J. D. Elliff, assistant superintendent of the St. Joseph public schools, delivered an address on "What the library should be to the school." He purposed to answer the following questions: How can the library be made most serviceable to the teachers and children in their daily work? How can the

child's school life be so ordered as to give him the greatest command of good books? He stated that the aim of the work of the school and the library was the same—good citizenship. Both are free, both are non-sectarian, both contribute to popular education in much the same way. They are in fact now co-ordinate institutions. He argued that the course of study in the school should demand an increased use of the library from the first grade through the high school; when the course does this, when teachers are expected to use books, are expected to teach the children how to use them, when they are given the time and opportunity to use the library they will do so and not before. Teachers should have a greater familiarity with books other than text-books. The librarian must cater to the school. He must be as familiar with the course of study as is the teacher. He should co-operate with those who write the course. Lists should be made out by subjects and grades and furnished the teacher. In every school there should be a bulletin board giving information about the library, lists of books, etc. The librarian should make the teacher's section as strong as the funds will allow and the demand will warrant. The children's department should be made the most prominent. Every book mentioned in the course of study should be within the child's reach some time during the term.

Prof. J. A. Whiteford, superintendent of schools at Moberly, was not able to be present, but sent his paper, which was read by Mr. Wright. He said in part: "The school is unquestionably the best field of work for the librarian. The library cannot do much more than the literary tastes of the people demand. The opportunity for creating taste for the best lies with the schools. The school should welcome the aid of the library and stand ready to co-operate with the librarian. Pupils should be taught how to use and care for books. In the school children should learn the use of reference books; they should be given an insight into the life of the author; they should be trained in getting the heart of things from a book. Some parts of a book are not worth reading; let children learn to get to the marrow without loss of time. Our normal schools should at once provide professors of books or reading and teach the teachers how to purchase, catalog, and use books in the ordinary school. Boys who are given a love for the good in literature never manifest a spirit of rebellion and the use of the rod is not invoked. Soul growth is of more importance than the growth of potatoes. I favor the teaching of agriculture and horticulture in the schools, but they should never be of greater importance than the desire to make men and women." Prof. E. D. Phillips, vice-principal of the Kansas City Manual Training High School, also sent his paper, and it was read by Mr. Wright. He said: "I would boom the idea of estab-

lishing a library in connection with every high school. It is inconsistent to supply a laboratory of apparatus and chemicals for the department of chemistry and physics and to withhold a library from the department of literature and history. The relation of the one library to the school is the relation of the flower garden to the beehive; it is the place to test the powers of the pupils to search and appropriate for themselves, under prescribed direction from competent instructors." In the discussion which followed these papers Mr. Crunden stated that the teachers who used the library most had the best examinations. Mrs. Lee, of Moberly, pleaded for the co-operation of parents in influencing the children's reading. Miss Porter, of St. Joseph, and Miss Bishop, of Kansas City, also took part in the discussion. Mr. Wright stated that St. Joseph was trying to help the schools by issuing teachers' cards, by sending boxes of books to suburban schools, and by printing book marks, giving lists of books for the different grades.

In the evening at 8.30 Mr. F. M. Crunden, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, delivered a most excellent address on "Books and text-books: the value of literature in early education."

Friday morning, Oct. 30, the subject assigned for the morning was "The management of small libraries—books and reading." Mr. James I. Wyer, librarian of the Nebraska State University, read a paper on "The organization of the smaller library." He introduced his paper by dealing cursorily with the question, "What is most attractive in library work?" To him the finest thing about library work was the rare opportunity it offers for real altruism. The essence and core of it is doing something for somebody else. But to do this work we must use certain library machinery as a means. His points on small library organization (library of less than 20,000 vols.) were: 1. Have a librarian as well qualified by temperament, training and experience as it can possibly afford, even though salary be more than all the assistants together receive. 2. Have one or two apprentices working four or five hours daily for about six months without pay. 3. Plan for rotation of duties, at the same time allowing each assistant to do the work she likes best. 4. Avoid dangers of over-organization, such as cumbersome and unnecessary guarantor and registry system; extreme refinements in records. It is over-organization when the entire staff of a small library or when even one of its members becomes or is kept so busy and absorbed with the care of the machinery that the great work which the mighty engine is doing is lost sight of.

Miss F. E. Smith followed with a paper on "Classification and cataloging."

Mrs. M. B. Clark, library organizer, read a paper on "Discipline." She said: "Rules once made should be enforced, promptly, un-

failingly, impartially, not in a nagging spirit, not as if administering punishment, but as showing the result of wise regulations, to secure this ultimate good—the greatest possible benefit to the greatest number of patrons of the library. The best and most effective means of discipline are indirect. Every good thing helps—beautiful buildings, wise management, complete equipments, harmonious decorations, and above all the personality and kindly spirit of the trustees, librarian and assistants. Harmony rules where the clear brain, the willing hand and the loving heart command." Miss A. J. Thompson, librarian of the Jefferson City Public Library, in her paper on "The personality of the librarian" said: "The librarian should be selected not simply because of her technical fitness, but because of qualities which will attract others to her, and inspire in her subordinates the love of usefulness to others, the desire to help every seeker, to be patient with the ignorant and foolish, and to send every visitor away, not only with a book, but with the recollection of willing service."

Miss May Simonds, reference librarian of the St. Louis Mercantile Library, read a paper on "Selection of books for patrons." She said that a library should be made useful as well as educational. A tax-paying public should be given what they can read, so far as this is right. Records should be kept by desk assistants of books requested which the library does not have in stock. There should be a few foreign books in the library for the use of those citizens who are too poor and too busy ever to arrive at reading English books with ease. There should be books to amuse. He who is wholesomely diverted is instructed; he is eased and made better able to again put on the harness. Save all material pertaining to local history. Buy short histories, condensed editions of great works which are more satisfactory for busy people. The librarian is the expert selector. He must keep the fingers of one hand on the public pulse while with the other he turns over the pages of his trade lists and descriptive book notices. He will become more and more practical and less addicted to theories. As his task becomes easier, his habit of self-denial more congenial, his heart larger and warmer, he will see and take his people as they are and love them as they are. He will come to love administering for commonplace humanity, yet he will never lose his ideals nor cease striving to develop his library along the highest lines. Mr. J. T. Gerould, librarian of the State University Library, in his paper on "Buying books: what to buy and how to buy them," recommended that books be bought to suit the community—railroad books for a railroad town, agricultural books for an agricultural community. The book committee should have not less than five members and should represent as many different interests as possible. Each member should

keep in touch with the literature in a given field. Beware of the subscription book, the book agent, the cheap book. In buying, patronize your local dealer, if he is a good book dealer. Stick to one dealer as long as he treats you fairly.

The discussion which followed concerned cataloging, classification, book numbers, book reviews and Library of Congress cards.

A business session followed in which it was voted that the secretary cast the white ballot for officers nominated by the nominating committee. The officers as elected were: president, Mr. Purd B. Wright, librarian St. Joseph Public Library; first vice-president, Miss Sula Wagner, of the St. Louis Public Library; second vice-president, L. M. McAfee, president of Park College; secretary and treasurer, Faith E. Smith, librarian Sedalia Public Library.

The afternoon session was opened at 1.30, and was given to the discussion of "The library, study club and travelling library." Miss Frances A. Bishop, assistant librarian of the Kansas City Public Library, read a paper on "The best aid to the study club." She recommended that the reference librarian be made a consulting member of the program committee, and they should work hand in hand in the selection of the subject for the year's work, in the selection of books for outlines and in helping to arrange topics. The reference librarian should devote her best efforts to the women to whom the judicious use of books is an unknown quantity, who have simply read lighter literature for pastime. In a little conversation she may be shown the broader use of books, the scope and limitations of certain books on a given subject, the quick method of gleaning, or the use of the general index to find a specific topic.

In the discussion which followed Miss Horton, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Darby, Mrs. Kessler, Mrs. H. K. White, members of the St. Joseph clubs, took part, and showed hearty appreciation of the work done by the St. Joseph library for the clubs.

Mrs. F. M. Crunden was to have read a paper on "Travelling libraries," but she was not able to be present, and in her place Mr. Crunden read Mrs. Carpenter's report on the work of the Bureau of Travelling Libraries of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She reported that the libraries were in greater demand among teachers than among clubs; the best work that the clubs can do now for the travelling libraries is to make them known to the teachers.

Mr. Wyer, secretary of the A. L. A., made some announcements regarding the membership and the meeting at St. Louis next year. Mr. Gerould then took charge of the question box. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Wright and the St. Joseph board of directors the meeting adjourned. A trolley ride had been planned for the members of the association,

that they might visit the Carnegie branch at South St. Joseph, but when the car reached South St. Joseph it was raining too hard to allow any one to walk to the library.

At a meeting of the executive committee it was decided to hold the next meeting at St. Louis, in October, 1904, just before or during the meeting of the A. L. A. The meeting will be only for business transactions, no program to be prepared.

FAITH E. SMITH, *Secretary*.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Linda A. Eastman, Public Library, Cleveland.

Secretary: Miss Laura Smith, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Treasurer: Miss Grace Prince, College Library, Springfield.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Ohio Library Association and of the presidents of the College and the Small Library sections was held in the Dayton Public Library on Nov. 30, to plan the program for the next annual meeting of the association, to be held at Findlay, Ohio. The meeting was made the occasion for holding two "visitors' days" at the Dayton library, when an interesting exposition of methods was given by the different members of the staff, invitations having been sent to many clubs and other organizations interested in educational work. There was a good attendance, and the meeting, which extended over two days, proved a most successful one. Morning and afternoon sessions were held on both days and one evening session was devoted to an open meeting for librarians and delegates of library boards and women's clubs, Miss Eastman, president of the association, presiding. As a result of the executive committee meeting a bill will be presented to the legislature this winter providing for the appointment of a state library organizer to aid in the establishment and development of public libraries in Ohio.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: William E. Foster, Public Library, Providence.

Secretary-Treasurer: Herbert O. Brigham, State librarian, Providence.

The association held its annual meeting on Nov. 6 in the lecture room of the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library, Pawtucket. The president, Mr. Foster, presided. The meeting was opened with an address of welcome by Col. Alonzo E. Pierce, chairman of the board of trustees of the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library. A business session followed, during which the annual report of the secretary and treasurer, Herbert O. Brigham, was presented, and a committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The first paper of the session was read by Herbert W. Fison, librarian of the Narra-

gansett Library, Peace Dale, on the subject, "The country library."

An interesting discussion followed, principally on the influence of librarians in leading the public, especially children, to read less fiction and more solid reading. Remarks were made by Commissioner of Schools Thomas B. Stockwell on the value of the librarian's work, saying that public libraries mean much to the education of the state, almost more than the schools themselves.

The next paper, on "The Conference of the American Library Association at Niagara Falls," was read by Miss Jane E. Gardner of the People's Library of Newport. A paper, entitled "Some hints on binding," was given by Miss Mabel E. Emerson, of the Providence Public Library, and a second paper on "Book-binding" was read by G. U. Arnold of Bristol. Both papers were practical and interesting.

After discussion of faulty methods of issuing indexes and title-pages for periodicals the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we express our profound regret at the failure of some of the publishers of periodicals, not only to print a title-page and an index for each volume as completed, but also to supply the same with each copy."

Luncheon was served at the Maple House and the afternoon session was opened with an address by Gen. Thomas W. Chace of East Greenwich on "The trustees and the public library." The trustees, it was pointed out, were, as a matter of fact, the controlling element in the library's policy, and upon them rested the responsibility for its success or failure. Gen. Chace emphasized the necessity of confidence in the librarian by the trustees and of *esprit de corps* among themselves. When an efficient librarian had been chosen he should have the authority and support of his trustees. It is only when all concerned in the direction and activities of an institution work together in harmony and with recognition of mutual services that really effective and enduring results can be secured. Nothing is so destructive to efficient service as pettiness in questions of control or supervision.

The report of the nominating committee was presented. In accordance with its recommendation the officers who had served for the past year were re-elected. They are: president, William E. Foster; 1st vice-president, Ethan Wilcox of Westerly; 2d vice-president, Mrs. M. A. Sanders of Pawtucket; secretary and treasurer, Herbert O. Brigham, state librarian. The officers, together with Rev. Charles J. White of Woonsocket, constitute an executive committee.

The president expressed the sorrow of the association at the recent death of Miss Mary E. Thompson, assistant librarian of the Rogers Free Library in Bristol, and the meeting was adjourned, after the passing of a vote of thanks to the trustees, librarian and assistants of the Deborah Cook Sayles Library for their hospitality.

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: William L. Prather, University of Texas, Austin.

Secretary: Phineas L. Windsor, University of Texas Library, Austin.

Treasurer: Albert C. Read, Public Library, El Paso.

The second annual meeting of the Texas State Library Association was held at Austin in the Regents' room of the University of Texas, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1903, with an attendance of 28.

At the morning session, after President Prather had extended a cordial welcome to the association on behalf of the university, the reports of the officers and the council were heard and three papers were read and discussed. Judge C. W. Raines, librarian of Texas State Library and an authority on early Texas history and literature, spoke on "Essential books for a state library, with special reference to Texas state library." Phineas L. Windsor, in "Library training in Texas," outlined the work of the class in library economy recently begun under his direction in the library of the University of Texas. Miss Mary Sawyer, librarian of the Tyler Public Library, delivered a most effective and inspiring address on "Work with the children," in which she pleaded for the best books and the best service for them.

At the afternoon session Miss Julia Ideson, librarian of the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Association, gave an historical account of that library, showing that it is a direct descendant of a library organization established during the Republic and is to-day the oldest library in the state. Mr. Albert C. Read, librarian of El Paso Public Library, then read a paper on "Library buildings," and afterwards distributed copies of the plans of the new El Paso library building and explained them in detail. The report on "The effort made last year to secure new library legislation in Texas," by Hon. A. P. Wooldridge, explained that the failure was due to the late introduction of the bill into the legislature. There is no reason to suppose that a similar bill (providing for a state library commission) backed by this association and by the Texas federation of women's clubs next session will fail of passage if introduced early.

The association voted to work for travelling libraries, to issue a brief handbook of Texas libraries, and to hold next year's meeting at such a time and place as will make it convenient for Texas librarians to go to the St. Louis A. L. A. conference from the meeting.

Owing to the yellow fever quarantine against one section of the state, the attendance was smaller than it otherwise would have been, but every one present voted the meeting unusually helpful. Then, too, distances are great in Texas; Tyler and El Paso, which had representatives on the program, are as far apart as Chicago and Philadelphia.

PHINEAS L. WINDSOR, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: Edward P. Van Duzee, Grosvenor Library.

Secretary: Miss Katherine L. Cuthbert, Law Library.

The Library Club of Buffalo held its annual meeting in the lecture room of the Buffalo Public Library, on Thursday evening, Nov. 5. The following officers were elected: President, Edward P. Van Duzee, Grosvenor Library; vice-president, Walter L. Brown, Buffalo Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Katherine L. Cuthbert, Law Library; Permanent chairman of the program committee, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo Public Library.

In retiring, Mr. Elmendorf made a brief address in which he thanked the members for the honor of having held the office of president of the club since its inception. He thought a change of office a good thing, and wished the club all success in its future work. The character of work to be pursued was then discussed, after which the meeting closed.

RICHARD F. MORGAN, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Irene Warren, School of Education, University of Chicago.

Secretary: Renée B. Stern, 5515 Woodlawn ave.

Treasurer: Mr. C. A. Larson, Chicago Public Library.

The November meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Thursday evening, Nov. 12, in room 434 Fine Arts Building, with about 55 members and friends present. Miss Emily E. Taylor was elected to membership. Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, gave the address of the evening on "Reference work in public libraries." Miss Ahern had written to the librarians of a number of representative public libraries throughout the country to obtain their ideas upon what is, and what should be, the scope and aim of reference work in a public library, and from the answers received drew her general conclusions that this is the most valuable part of a library's work, because the student is helped by learning new sources of information, the visitor by aid on his special topic. The attendant should remember that he is employed by the public, for the public, and not expect gratitude and understanding as well as his pay. Time should be given attendants during working hours to study reference work and keep abreast of new material. The open shelf system is a help to both readers and attendants if properly labelled and arranged. Following are extracts from some of the reports received:

"Lists should not be too long, as too much

material is confusing at times. A short, well-annotated list is better than a long one. Lists of special magazine articles are often helpful. Personality is the main thing, one's willing helpfulness."

"The personality of the reference librarian is of special importance, as a large part of the public need special personal service."

"We believe in the popularization of knowledge of general reference books among club women, and the general public through the daily papers."

"Our library has 5000 to 6000 volumes on open shelves on requests sent from schools, clubs, labor unions and like organizations. Get an inquirer something to fill in time while hunting further references; often you can keep several people supplied at the same time by this method. When a new edition of a scientific work comes into the library, the older edition has stamped upon the title-page and last page of contents the following legend: 'There is a later edition of this book in the library,' so that students may seek the latest information."

"Most reference librarians know reference books but not the principal books on a given subject—not special subject lists. Time is given to our assistants for study during library hours."

"We have both reference room and open shelf room, and we find our readers prefer browsing in the latter, where it is noisier, to seeking the reference room, where the attendant must get their books for them."

"Don't be afraid of giving too much help. An atmosphere of willing helpfulness is a great aid to the many people who cannot tell exactly what they do want to have. The prime elements of good reference work are (1) willingness of the librarian, (2) his ability to bring out the resources of the library, (3) insight, (4) persistence."

"We do much work with the women's clubs and study clubs, keep files of their programs and make lists of books on their subjects. Work through newspapers also."

"A number of our readers ask for individual tables, that they may keep their books out from day to day as cannot be done on a table used by several persons. We have a classed catalog of pamphlets and public documents, and index government maps. Club and society lists are kept up to date by indexing important articles in magazines and new books. Clippings are made from the newspapers. As our work is for the entire state we keep track of all conventions and publish lists on their subjects. Our reference room is kept scholarly in tone and a student room supplied where teachers and pupils come to use the resources of the library."

"The boys and girls are encouraged to use the reference room and not the children's room for their reference work. We keep duplicates of their text books. The museum

has proven a great help to us and we find it a valuable adjunct to our reference work."

"Reference work and work with children are the two important parts of our library. Special collections are made on subjects of interest and teachers have subject lists reserved. We keep a list of subjects asked for and a record of the books in which the desired information is found. We have monthly staff meetings on the subject of reference work. Lists of poems used by the school children are kept on file. We begin with the children to teach the use of the library. The delivery desk attendant should help with the reference work."

Upon the conclusion of Miss Ahern's paper, Miss Carrie L. Elliott, of the Chicago Public Library, spoke on the reference work in that library. She emphasized the fact that the public library belongs to the people and that all classes, from the bootblack to the professor, have equal rights. Whenever possible, people should be taught how to use the library catalog and general works of reference, children being especially encouraged to learn the use of these aids. A portrait index made in the library has proved of great use, and lists of national flowers and colors and lists of birthstones are kept in a convenient place, as they are being frequently called for. Teachers make lists of 40 to 50 books for their pupils on subjects they are studying and all possible aid is rendered them.

After a short discussion the meeting adjourned at 10.15.

RENÉE B. STERN, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Susan A. Hutchinson, Brooklyn Institute Museum Library.

Secretary: Miss Mary L. Davis, Pratt Institute Library.

Treasurer: Miss Sara Jacobsen, Brooklyn Public Library.

The 20th regular meeting of the club was held at the Packer Collegiate Institute Library, Dec. 3. Miss Hutchinson presided. The minutes of the previous meeting having been approved, the audience heard with interest an informal report, by Miss Rathbone, of the institute held at Jamaica Nov. 21.

The chair then called upon Miss Baldwin, chairman of the committee, of which Miss Fish and Miss Pomeroy were the other members, to report on the reading matter provided for youthful occupants of charitable and reformatory institutions in Brooklyn. Miss Baldwin said that, owing to the short time since the appointment of the committee only one side of the work could be reported on, namely, what the libraries of Brooklyn are doing. The libraries in Brooklyn appreciate their opportunities and have extended their work according to their funds. Pratt Institute supplies the Central Club of Em-

manuel House, and the Library Chapter of the Neighborhood Association sends out five home libraries each year. The Brooklyn Public has travelling libraries to supply the city institutions. Over 800 books for children were added this year. There had not been time to ascertain the facilities of each institution, and the committee was in doubt as to the wishes of the club in regard to pursuing the work further.

A motion to accept the report and discharge the committee was carried after a brief discussion. Ten new members were admitted to the club.

The audience then listened to some notes on German libraries made by Mr. H. H. B. Meyer during a recent trip. Mr. Meyer dwelt chiefly on the popular library of to-day, the outcome of the last 10 years, speaking particularly of the Charlottenburg library as the high-water mark of achievement in that direction. The libraries look dull and dingy for the most part, as the books, generally bound as cheaply as possible to save expense, are usually in a funereal garb of black, dark brown or gray. Printing costs so little in Germany that the printed catalog supplants the card catalog.

The average of scholarship among the librarians is higher than with us. No direct work with children is attempted, as that would be considered an unwarrantable interference with the Department of Education. In short, the existing conditions are so different from ours that German libraries must necessarily develop in quite different ways.

Miss Lord, of Pratt Institute, read a short paper in answer to the question "Shall our public libraries buy books in foreign languages?" She did not consider the cases where the library deals with a large foreign population, but spoke only of the American citizen as the user of the library. Books in foreign languages supplement and complement the formal education of the school. The librarian must consider, not the number of readers he will have of foreign books, but the broadening and cultivating effect of the books that are read, for by reading a foreign language we enter, and we can enter only thus, into the life of another people, one of the greatest of educative influences. Miss Lord thinks the actual desire for foreign books much greater than most of us realize, and, at least, we can never know how many people will use them till the books are procured and it is known that the library has them. Her paper was followed by one by Miss Campbell, of Passaic, whose library supplies books to a large foreign population. Miss Woodruff, of Pratt Institute, had made some investigations as to the collections of Italian books in New York, and reported the only collection worthy the name, used by the people, was in the Italian mission on Mulberry street. This is a much-used library, and the pastor of the Italian church with which it is connected

considers it his most effective means of uplifting and refining his people.

Miss Eger, of the Astor Library, spoke of the Jewish and Yiddish collections in New York. At the University Settlement there is a constant demand for their few books, which are Jewish-German, and mostly for learning English. At the Aguilar branch they are keeping up a collection of books in the Hebrew language. The Astor Library collection of about 10,000 volumes is a center of Hebrew intellectual life, and is greatly used by scholars and readers. There are other smaller collections, and their use shows an active mental life among the Hebrew people.

After some further brief discussion of foreign books, the president changed the tenor of the meeting by calling on Mr. R. G. Welsh, who had promised to read some selections from one of his favorite books. The book chosen proved to be Pater's "Marius," and those present who were not already very familiar with it doubtless made a mental resolve to become so after hearing the selections read. MARY L. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

INSTITUTE COMMITTEE.

A library institute under the auspices of the Long Island Library Club was held in the High School building at Jamaica, on Saturday, Nov. 21, with an attendance of about 40 persons. Miss Rathbone, chairman of the committee, after some introductory remarks upon the institute work, suggested a plan by which the small libraries might subscribe to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* jointly where they could not afford to do so alone. She also spoke of appointing a day when the librarians on Long Island should visit the Brooklyn libraries under the guidance of the committee. The session was then devoted to the subject of "Cataloging for a small library," in charge of Miss Hitchler, head of the cataloging department of the Brooklyn Public Library, who gave a clear full statement of just what was essential in cataloging, and what were best omitted in the small library, making plain the primary purpose of the catalog—to help the borrower find the books he wants. After her paper Miss Hitchler answered numerous questions emphasizing simplicity and consistency, especially in matters of imprint and of choice of subject-headings. The discussion turned upon the relative merits of written, type-written, and printed catalog cards. Mr. Yust, assistant State Inspector, favors typewritten cards, citing an instance of the use of the Columbia barlock typewriter which proved satisfactory. The Library of Congress cards were shown to be slow in arriving, only one-fifth of those ordered being available on the receipt of the books, and the rest coming too late for use. Ways of teaching the public to use the card catalog were also discussed. It was recommended that Miss Hitchler's paper be printed, and a copy sent by the committee

to each of the small libraries on Long Island.

Miss Hume, librarian of the Queens Borough Library, gave a brief account of its founding and growth. A gift of about 5000 volumes by Mr. William Nelson was accepted by Long Island City in 1896. In 1898 the Steinway Library of 4000 volumes was added to this, becoming the Steinway branch, and a year or two later the Astoria branch was added. In 1901 four libraries consolidated with it as branches, viz.: Hollis, Richmond Hill, Ozone Park, and Queens. The Flushing Library, founded in 1869, was added in 1902. From the Carnegie fund of \$240,000, three \$30,000 buildings are now in process of erection, at College Point, Far Rockaway, and Astoria. Last June the Poppenhusen Institute Library of College Point became part of the system, and Newtown will be included in 1904. The circulation has grown from 20,000 volumes to 185,000 in these few years.

After an informal luncheon at Petit's Hotel in Jamaica, the afternoon session was opened with a paper by Miss Plummer on the "Importance of the librarian's personal reading," in which she brought out particularly the value of being saturated with the best literature in order to have a standard by which to judge. The distinction between professional and personal reading was clearly drawn—the reading of all current publications being considered professional unless dictated by personal choice, and tasting being recommended for the necessary knowledge of current fiction, or the reading of news along scientific and other lines, rather than the reading of the new books. The discussion touched upon the value of dipping into books for the necessary acquaintance while handling them; the pleasure of owning books; the fact that fiction is not recreation to the librarian; that recreation should be a tonic, not an anodyne; the use of reading-clubs, and of reading aloud for the fullest enjoyment, especially of poetry. This led to the paper on "How to improve the reading of young people," by Miss Hunt of the Brooklyn Public Library. She spoke of the danger of copying what other people were doing without considering whether it were adapted to your special conditions, and of trying to do too much, without due consideration of your needs. The importance of co-operation with the teacher, and the difficulties from the teacher's standpoint; also that the essentials were books and a librarian rather than elaborate furnishings, were her other points; and that the demand for poor books could be stopped by supplying and suggesting plenty of good ones. The discussion brought out the danger of keeping children too long upon juvenile books; the value of inciting their curiosity; their distaste for required reading; and the dearth of good girls' books. Class-room libraries and school methods were also reviewed. IRENE A. HACKETT, *Secretary of the Committee*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Edwin White Gaillard, Webster Free Library.

Secretary: Miss Mary E. Miller, Equitable Insurance Library, 120 Broadway.

Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth G. Baldwin, Columbia University Library.

A regular meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the Insurance Library of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, Thursday, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock. The attendance numbered about 200 and it was considered one of the most successful meetings ever held by the club.

There was a short business session in which 18 new members were elected, the annual dinner voted for and the club pin adopted.

The librarians were welcomed to the Insurance Library in a brief speech by Mr. William Alexander, secretary of the Equitable Society.

His remarks were followed by a general description of the library by the librarian, Miss Mary E. Miller. The larger part of the library was purchased from the estate of Mr. Cornelius Walford of London, in 1886. It contains about 8000 volumes on insurance and is open to the public for reference. Mr. Bowker's reminiscences of Mr. Walford were most interesting.

Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University Library, made the principal address on the "Specialization of libraries," and the subject was discussed by Dr. Richardson, Mr. Elmendorf, Mr. Bowker and others. Dr. Canfield's paper is printed in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL (see p. 820).

Prof. F. J. E. Woodbridge was on the program for an address, but owing to the death of his father he was unable to be present.

The appreciation of the generous hospitality of the Equitable Society in entertaining the club at this time was expressed in a motion that was unanimously carried. After the meeting a collation was informally served.

MARY E. MILLER, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Robert P. Bliss, Bucknell Library, Chester, Pa.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Louise F. Buhrman, Philadelphia Normal School.

The first regular meeting of the season was held on Monday evening, Nov. 9, at the Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The president, Mr. Bliss, made a brief address of welcome, and outlined the program for the season. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Major William H. Lambert, who gave a delightful talk on "Some unpublished letters of William Makepeace Thackeray."

Major Lambert read a number of manuscript

letters from his private collection of Thackerayana, commencing with one written to the author's uncle while the former was a student at Cambridge, and continuing through a number of years with letters, written to many friends and business acquaintances, setting forth Thackeray's views on a variety of subjects. In several of the letters the author referred to his dilatoriness in preparing copy for the printer; in others, when hard-pressed financially, he made appeal to his publishers for advance payment on articles still to be written; in many letters he repeatedly expressed his distaste for lecturing, but consoled himself with the reflection that thereby he was earning money for his daughters. Two of the letters were signed respectively, in a curious fashion of Thackeray's, "Emily Jenkins" and "Blanche Foker." Of particular interest to Americans was a letter written to his sister from Richmond, Virginia, in which Thackeray expressed his opinion on the condition of the negroes in this country. Many of the letters were illustrated by the writer, as was also a delightful little sketch of a "Young Lady who was too Fond of her Hume."

In conclusion, Major Lambert read from the manuscript of "Dr. Birch and his young friends" the well-known epilogue, commencing

"The play is done; the curtain drops,
Slow falling, to the prompter's bell;" . . .

This poem was so full of erasures and interlineations as to make its reading very difficult. After his talk, Major Lambert kindly permitted his letters and manuscripts to be freely examined by the members and friends of the club who were present.

An informal reception was held in the upper hall after the meeting.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY INSTITUTE.

The second annual library institute under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Nov. 19-20, 1903.

Invitations to be present were sent to librarians and assistants in small libraries near Philadelphia. Ten persons responded, representing nine libraries in six towns in Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties.

The program was as follows:

Thursday, Nov. 19, 9.30 a.m.

Library records:

Accession.

Shelf list.

Charging.

Other records.

1.30 p.m.: Cataloging and classification.

4.30 p.m.: Social half hour.

Friday, Nov. 20, 9.30 a.m.

Reorganizing an old library.

1.30 p.m.: Work of the state library and state association in relation to small libraries.

How to make the library popular: by advertising, by working with schools and clubs. Question box.

The sessions were in charge of Miss A. B. Kroeger, librarian of the Drexel Institute, Miss J. Y. Middleton, librarian of the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia, Miss Mary Fornance, library organizer, and Miss E. R. Neisser of the Free Library of Philadelphia. It was the desire of the committee to make the instruction as elementary as possible. The sessions were very informal, the many questions asked by those present testifying to their intense interest.

One of the most practical items on the program was "Reorganizing an old library," by Miss Fornance, who described her plan of remodelling an old library.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LECTURES.

Dr. Herbert Putnam and Mr. W. I. Fletcher, who came to Albany on A. L. A. business, spoke informally to the school on the qualities of a successful librarian. Dr. Putnam dwelt especially on the necessity of personal initiative, Mr. Fletcher urged the claims of scholarship. Dr. Putnam expressed in strong terms his gratification that the school is now requiring college graduation for admission.

Miss Grace Blanchard, of Concord, N. H., spent three days at the school, and in two lectures gave the students an interesting peep into the every-day life and work of a public library in a small town.

SELECTION OF BOOKS.

The senior class, in the Selection of Books course, is working on a problem suggested by a request from a business school in New York state, for a list of books which might have inspirational value to its students. The books chosen by the class have been sent as a travelling library to the school. If the students take to them the books will be duplicated.

A list having the same aim appeared in the March *Bulletin* of the Osterhout Free Library. Two others have been printed in the form of bookmarks at the Springfield City Library. Although these are admirable lists we have thought that they perhaps contain too many distinctly didactic books to prove attractive to the average American youth. Mr. Dana writes me, "Todd's 'Student's manual' nearly wrecked my life when I was young and all kindred didactic books were anathema."

The following are the books with which the experiment is being made:

John Halifax, gentleman, Mrs. Craik.
Tale of two cities, Dickens.
Day's work, Kipling.

Honorable Peter Stirling, Ford.
Abraham Lincoln, Schurz.
Making of an American, Riis.
Up from slavery, Washington.
Story of my life, Keller.
Sailing alone around the world, Slocum.
Man without a country, Hale.
American ideals, Roosevelt.
Strenuous life, Roosevelt.
Times and young men, Strong.
How to live, Hale.
Character building, Washington.
Youth, Wagner.
Chats with girls on self-culture, Chester.
Essays, first series, Emerson.
Empire of business, Carnegie.
Letters from a self-made merchant to his son, Lorimer.
Hero tales from American history, Lodge and Roosevelt.
Greatest thing in the world, Drummond.
American anthology, Stedman.
Odyssey, Homer.

We should be glad to receive any criticisms on this list or additions to it, especially from those who know what books have actually been influential with young people.

A CORRECTION.

I am requested by a member of the senior class to revise my statement made in the November *LIBRARY JOURNAL* to the effect that the contest for the cup was the event of the evening at the Hallowe'en party this year. I am instructed to say that the event was a series of potato races, of which the faculty series attracted most attention. Mr. Dewey won in the final faculty race for men, although far out-distanced in the first round by Mr. Biscoe; but in the contest between faculty and students, Mr. Dewey yielded the championship to Mr. Nicholas Hansen of the junior class. SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Since the list of accepted students was published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September, 1903, there have been several changes. The revised list, showing the roll of students actually at work, is as follows:

Sarah Byrd Askew. Cleveland, O. Graduate Girls' High School, Atlanta, Ga., 1894, also Graduate of Business department of same school, 1895; 7 months assistant in Cleveland Public Library.
Minnie L. Benham. Rochester, N. Y. Graduate Ingham University, Le Roy, N. Y., 1880.
Clara Bragg. Cazenovia, N. Y. Graduate Cazenovia Seminary, 1893; Cornell University, 1895.
Marcia Norma Dalphin. Hamilton, N. Y. Graduate Franklin Academy, Malone, N. Y., 1901; 2 months assistant in Public Library, Malone.
Isabel D. Emerson. Brooklyn, N. Y. Graduate Cornell University, 1903.

- Elizabeth Mildred Fish. Hempstead, N. Y. Graduate Packer Institute, 1895.
 Helen Cady Forbes. Westboro, Mass.
 Alice Gardner Francis. Buffalo, N. Y. Graduate Oberlin College, 1903.
 Louise Pohlman Fritz. Glen Gardner, N. Y. Special certificate, Teachers College, New York.
 Eleanor Gleason. Rochester, N. Y. Graduate of Rochester University, 1903.
 Edith Hill. Yellow Springs, O. Barnard College, 1899-1900; 3 years assistant in Princeton University Library.
 Ida M. Mendenhall. Indianapolis, Ind. Graduate Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., 1895; Graduate Indiana State Normal School, 1898.
 Julia Goodrich Robeson. Fanwood, N. J.
 Mrs. Harriet Price Sawyer. Kent, O. B. L. Oberlin College, 1890, with post-graduate work, 1902-'03; Chautauqua Summer Library School, 1902; one year assistant in Oberlin College Library.
 Ethel Fenton Sayre. Rochester, N. Y. Graduate Rochester High School, 1900.
 Edith Louise Shearer. New York.
 Bertha Veronica Stevens. Cleveland, O. Graduate Rye Seminary, 1896; Western Reserve College for women, 1896-'97, 1902-'03.
 Winifred Grace Waddell. Oak Park, Ill. Graduate Oak Park High School, 1900; 2 years apprentice and assistant in Scoville Institute Library.
 George H. Wakeman. Moodus, Ct. Graduate Brown University, 1884; Ph.D. Cornell University, 1898.
 Julia Wheelock. Brooklyn, N. Y. Graduate Vassar College, 1903.
 Frances Sedgwick Wiggins. Colorado Springs, Colo. Graduate University of Wisconsin, 1882; 3 years cataloger, 5 years librarian, Colorado College.
 Annette Persis Ward (entered in 1902). Cleveland, O. Graduate Granville Female College, 1892; Ohio State University, 1899-1901.

Advanced class.

- Edith Veronique Bethune. (1903.) Toronto, Canada.
 Susan Clendenin. (1901.) Mechanicsburg, Pa.; 2 years assistant Y. M. C. A. Library, New York.
 Caroline F. Gleason. (1903.) Lansing, Mich. Graduate Lansing High School, 1892; University of Michigan, 1892-'03.
 Mrs. Arabella H. Jackson. (1903.) Westleigh, N. Y. Graduate Genesee State Normal School, classical course, 1890.
 Kathleen Jones. (1903.) Atlanta, Ga.
 Misses Helene T. George and Sophie A. Mery, of the previous list, withdrew before the opening of the School; Misses Susan Whiting, Dorothy J. Jenner, and Sadie G. Warren during the early part of the first term, all for reasons of health; Miss Lucia K. Williams, toward the end of the first term.

Eight of the entering class have engaged as visitors to home libraries. Twelve of the class visited the Neighborhood Settlement at Greenpoint, with Miss Rathbone, president of the Neighborhood Association, in November, in order to understand the work being done by the body of which they are now members.

Since the preliminary two weeks of practice in the library, the class have all had two hours apiece weekly in the circulating department. Many changes have been taking place in this department, the operation of which they have been able to observe; the changing of the delivery-room into an open-shelf room, the dropping of the rule for a twenty-four hours' wait between application for and receipt of card, the rearranging of fiction by the authors' names and dropping of the call-number, etc. January will see the re-registration begun, the application-blank dispensed with and an alphabetical index to the register instead of the file of applications.

The usual reception of the Graduates' Association to the new class took place Nov. 5, the fact that it was Guy Fawkes' day being no bar to the general enjoyment of the occasion. Sixty-two persons were present, including several members of early classes who had seldom been able to attend in previous years. There is no better cement than such gatherings as this annual reception, the annual business meeting and luncheon, and the Alumni-day supper, to hold graduates together and perpetuate the interest in the school.

The library held a house-warming for the inspection of the new Open-shelf room, on the evening of Dec. 11, invitations confined to the officers and instructors of the Institute. The room looks very much more attractive than before, with its potted plants and its walls of vari-colored bindings. The Christmas exhibition of new books was ready for the occasion. MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The Library Club devoted its meeting on Dec. 1 to a study of artistic printing presses. Miss Marie Waldo spoke of the Kelmscott Press, Miss Lillian George of the Roycrofters, and Mr. C. W. Smith of the other English and American private presses. The executive committee had secured a very interesting loan exhibit of samples. The club decided to have another social meeting, following examinations in January, as a severe storm prevented a large attendance at the opening reception.

The University of Illinois does not take a Thanksgiving recess, other than on Thanksgiving Day, but it excuses from Wednesday afternoon till Monday morning students who wish to go home. The library students who were in town spent Thanksgiving evening at the home of the director.

The department of history is now lecturing

to the class in bibliography. After the holidays a series of seminars will be held and lecturers from the different departments of the political science group will be present to discuss the written work of the students. Each student has chosen three topics for reading lists and three books to review. The lists of topics and books were prepared by the lecturers and grouped. No student could take more than one item in a group and one of the three must be in history. The departments interested expect to prepare a printed syllabus for next year.

The fifth year students are interested in selecting lists of books for general reading for the university students. These books are placed on a table in the rotunda every Friday morning and may be borrowed for two weeks. As the books come and go, there are always a few on the table for students to read between classes, and the collection is much appreciated.

In the periodical reading room is a black-board for notices about important articles in general periodicals. Sometimes definite articles are cited, again only the periodical in general, and again several articles on one subject, the object being to familiarize the student with a wide range of serials, as in a university library the students are apt to read only in their special lines. A list is sent each month to be posted in Engineering hall, calling attention to articles in *general* magazines which are of interest to engineers. Although there is free access to the periodicals, so that it is impossible to keep statistics of use, an increased interest has been very apparent.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Class of 1898.

Mrs. Katharine Weston Wing died in July. She was married to Mr. Thomas E. Wing on June 4, 1902, and had made her home at Scarsdale, N. Y.

Class of 1899.

Miss Marion E. Sparks has completed the organization of the public library at Kansas City, Kan.

Class of 1900.

Miss Caroline Wandell was director of the summer library school in connection with the Chautauqua Assembly at Boulder, Colo.

Class of 1901.

Miss Helen P. Bennett, librarian of the Mattoon (Ill.) Public Library, was married in September to Mr. R. Allan Stephens of Danville, Ill.

Miss Mary H. Kittredge, cataloger of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, was married in October to Dr. James Addison Brown of Champaign, Ill. Miss Mabel M. Reynolds has been appointed librarian of the normal school at Cheney, Wash.

Class of 1902.

Miss Katharine E. Gold has been assisting at the Joliet (Ill.) Public Library, preparatory to moving the library.

Miss Alice Rose, of Oak Park, died suddenly in September.

Class of 1903.

Miss Gertrude Bowman is organizing the public library at Washington, Pa.

Miss Maud A. Davis, of Des Moines, Iowa, was married in October to Mr. James A. Sprague.

Miss Fanny Duren has been organizing the library of the State Industrial School for boys, at Eldora, Iowa.

Miss Caroline V. Langworthy is cataloging the High School library at Dubuque, Iowa.

Miss Anna M. Owen of Bedford, Ind., was married in October to Mr. Everett E. King of Chicago.

Miss Vonie A. Wiley is assisting in the public library of Seattle, Wash.

Class of 1904.

Miss Virginia Mac Lochlin has been appointed assistant in the library of the Illinois Normal university, at Normal.

Class of 1905.

Miss Bertha Greer was married Nov. 24 to Mr. Perl D. Decker of Joplin, Mo.

Reviews.

SIMPSON, Frances. Syllabus for a course of study in the history of the evolution of the library in Europe and America; thesis for the degree of Bachelor of Library Science in the State Library School of the University of Illinois, presented June, 1903. Published by permission of the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., D. H. Loyde & Son. 91 p. 8°.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the Niagara Falls Conference was the masterly report of the Committee on Library Training. That report set forth the present status of library schools and training classes in a manner at once so complete and so forceful that it will doubtless mark an epoch in the history of technical education for librarianship in this country. Necessarily the report dealt almost entirely with the formal and statistical side of the subject, with entrance requirements, composition of the faculties, and curricula. Little time was taken for any consideration of the thoroughness of the instruction given, or for any attempt to measure the work of the schools in the direction of broadening the culture of their students. The whole matter of the standards of training which should be considered sufficient to meet the approval of the committee was, by direction of the Asso-

ciation, referred to the committee for further consideration and report.

In the absence from the report of any extended discussion of this phase of the subject, and particularly in view of the editorial in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September suggesting certain reasons why the library schools fail to attract more men, it was with especial interest that the writer took up Miss Simpson's "Syllabus" for review. The University of Illinois Library School has been, in this country, the only institution for the training of librarians forming an integral part of a university. The new schools in Boston and Cleveland are, probably, to be placed in that category in the future, but of the others, Pratt and Drexel are in connection with technical schools, and the New York State Library School is not a portion of a university giving instruction to students. We have a right, presumably, to suppose that the instruction in the Library School of the University of Illinois is of university grade, that its students are in effect upper classmen or graduates, whose work will not suffer by comparison with that done under the professors in the strictly academic departments of the university. The University of Illinois is of too high rank to permit us to expect any other than first class work from its teaching force.

The author of this syllabus has given instruction in the History of the Library for the past two years at the State Library School of Illinois, and presented this syllabus of her course as her thesis for the degree of Bachelor of Library Science in May last. Her preface says, "Although courses in the history of the library have been offered in other institutions and possibly along somewhat similar lines, no attempt has been made, so far as is known, to collect the materials at hand, correlate them with the social and historical development in each country, reduce this mass of data to the convenient form of a syllabus and place the result at the service of future students."

"The motive which has prompted the writing of this syllabus has been largely the desire to be of assistance to the students of the library school, by helping to lighten, to some extent, the labors of note-taking, always incidental to a course for which the text-book has not yet been evolved. The outline is therefore based upon a course of lectures presented to the senior class of the Illinois state library school during the academic years of 1901 and 1902, and is limited to those phases of an essentially comprehensive subject to which attention has been called during the progress of the course."

The phrase "to correlate [the materials at hand] with the social and historical development of each country" raises high hopes. Were the history of the library in its proper relations to the great movements of European and American thought and history really set forth, even though in outline only, the author

would have rendered a signal service to the profession. Unfortunately such is not the case. The work, on the contrary, reveals a serious lack of historic perspective and a want of acquaintance with the sources of historical knowledge. Such attempts at generalization as have been made are much more successful in the latter portion of the book which treats of modern conditions in the library world.

Perhaps it requires more ingenuity to construct a good syllabus than to write a good book. On the one hand there is the danger of saying all that the lecturer wishes to say, and thus making the lectures practically useless. On the other there is the peril of barely mentioning subjects without any clue to the lecturer's attitude toward them. A syllabus prepared to assist a class must be neither the lecturer's notes, nor the student's notes resulting from the lectures, but, on the contrary, a well-considered plan of the course, of which careful subordination of subjects and conciseness in giving information must be the prime requisites. It should leave in the student's mind the lecturer's view of the proportions of the subjects treated, and his clearest and most condensed judgment on each topic. It cannot be said that Miss Simpson's book meets satisfactorily either of these requirements. There are numerous scattered and detached phrases sprinkled over these pages which doubtless meant much to her in giving the lectures, and which probably serve as useful reminders to those who heard them, but which nevertheless will convey little meaning to those who merely read the book. For example, we find such phrases as "greater helpfulness" at the end of the section on important college and university libraries (p. 73); the word "palimpsests" standing by itself on page 26, with no explanation of what is meant by it; for surely the preceding phrase, "Attitude of monks toward paganism, hostile," cannot be supposed to stand in a causal relation to "palimpsests." Such detached phrases are, of course, found in every lecturer's notes, but should hardly have been allowed to creep into a printed syllabus.

Proper subordination has in general been secured by means of the ordinary typographical devices, but what is to be thought of the following grouping under "Pens," in the treatment of cuneiform writing (p. 14)?

"2. Pens.

- a. An iron or bronze wedge-shaped tool; triangular end pressed into moist clay.
- b. Holes found for allowing escape of steam when wet brick was baked.
- c. Dents in tablets show presence of small wooden pegs necessary to raise written surface above table in order not to obliterate the characters before firing the clay."

These statements are undoubtedly accurate, but are hardly to be considered as having any-

thing to do with pens, save the first one, perhaps.

There are a number of positive errors in the book: for example, (p. 16), we are told that "papyrus made book or roll possible." An investigation of the most recent works on palaeography has failed to reveal any instance of a papyrus in the codex, or book, form. Surely we are not to understand that Miss Simpson means that book and roll are equivalent terms. If what is told us on page 20 of the destruction of the Alexandrian Library is true, there was none of it left after 381 A.D. This view is at least novel. We are assured (p. 25) that "Literature *per se* (was) never the main object of the monastic library, always a means to an end, this end being the conversion of paganism to Christianity." The author apparently regards the monastic library as a missionary agency, oblivious both of the facts in the case and of the illiteracy of the average pagan of the period after the spread of monasticism in western Europe. On page 27 we are told that the Library of Ste. G  n  vieve copied the facade of the Boston Public Library. Of course the opposite is intended. It will be news to many of us that there was an "educational system" in the empire of Charlemagne, although his efforts to establish one are well known. On page 29 we are led to infer that the Turks destroyed the library of Matthias Corvinus, although immediately before we are told that it is now widely scattered. The truth is, of course, that the remains of the collection which survived the sack of Buda-Pesth are now to be found in over thirty libraries in Europe. On page 34 occurs a curious confusion of the meanings of transcription and criticism; particularly astonishing is the direction (anent transcription) to "supply omissions on account of a difference in philosophy or theology," a most dangerous piece of advice to the tyro in textual criticism, and absolutely fatal to accuracy of transcription. On page 39 we are informed that no access is permitted to the archives of the Vatican. As a matter of fact only a small portion of the archives are kept secret, and numerous historians have used the archives for years past. The author on page 60 speaks of the Natural art library at South Kensington; National is presumably meant. The London Library (p. 61) is credited with 100,000 vols.; its latest catalog gives it 220,000. Numerous other instances of lack of accuracy might be cited.

The errors of fact, however, would be of small importance were the syllabus couched in clear, crisp English and written in a manner to show a grasp of the broad outlines of the subject. It is only fair to the author to say that those parts of her work which deal with modern conditions in England and America are vastly superior in this respect to the earlier portion of her book. Here we are, however, startled at the outset by a poetic point of view which places the "memory"

under "Book Materials" and declares the "art of memorizing peculiar to the priesthood." The "interesting question whether Hebrew Scriptures originally took form of clay tablets, parchment, or papyrus mss." is raised, but not answered. "The Alphabet outweighs all other human inventions." "The Book of the Dead had *countless* prayers and invocations." We are led to infer (p. 21) that Cicero's friend Atticus lived in the time of the Roman Empire, and are told that "Lucullus and Cicero . . . were generous in allowing access." "Varro wrote first treatise on libraries, and was first to use busts of learned men as library decorations," but not a word is given to his literary and philological activities nor to his position as librarian of the first important Roman public library. The statement "Office of librarian. At first, a Greek slave, later a freedman, finally became a recognized public officer" (p. 22), leaves us in doubt whether this was the historical development of the post of librarian from slavery to a place in the civil service, or whether this progression was a sort of *cursus honorum* for each librarian. From the statement (p. 26) that the Benedictine order persevered until after the close of the Middle Ages we should hardly infer its present existence. By no means all the Bobbio manuscripts are "now in Milan." Alcuin is said to have "founded" a prosperous library at Tours, which is hardly fair dealing with his predecessors in the abbacy of St. Martin's. The copying of manuscripts by monks is spoken of as a "profession" (p. 31). Of German university libraries the "most accessible" are said to be "those of G  ttingen and Bonn, owing to efforts of distinguished librarians." Just what this means is hard to comprehend, but easy in comparison with the declaration under "General library progress" (in Germany) "Accessories; intelligent, but clumsy."

Enough has been said to show the character of much of the work. By no means all of it is so crude as the specimens given. Indeed there is very much to commend in portions of the work, as has been said above. A drastic revision with particular attention to the demands of English syntax, to punctuation, and correction of misprints—of which there are many—and with more regard to those who may use the book without the benefit of the lectures of the author might render this a valuable book, particularly if the references should be improved and brought up to date.

If a work showing such errors of fact and exhibiting such lack of clearness could be accepted as a thesis for the bachelor's degree, especially coming from one of the instructors in the school, the conclusion is inevitable, however unwelcome, that the work offered in this subject can hardly be held to be of university grade. We face here one of the problems of the Library Schools. They are annually requiring more of their candidates for

admission. Their avowed purpose is, if I mistake not, eventually to make a college degree a *sine qua non* of entrance. Now this effort means, if it is to be successful, that the instruction must be of a grade which college-trained students will thoroughly respect. No amount of proficiency in mechanical details of library administration on the part of the faculty can long secure the respect and admiration of graduate students, unless coupled with unusual scholarship and teaching experience. The student coming to a library school from a college or a university has a right to expect that his work shall be on a level with that of his classmate who enters on the study of law or medicine, or who enrolls in the graduate school of one of our universities. If the schools fail to recognize this truth, they will doubtless continue to secure college graduates, but hardly those of the caliber they most desire.

WM. WARNER BISHOP.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

CANFIELD, James H. and Dorothy. In the three greatest libraries. (*In Outlook*, Dec. 5, 1903, p. 803-809.)

The British Museum Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg are briefly characterized as to their contents and the procedure necessary to obtain books.

ELMENDORF, H. L. Some things a boy of seventeen should have had an opportunity to read. (*In Review of Reviews*, December, p. 713-717.)

FINNEY, Byron A. Library investments: address delivered at the opening of the Carnegie Public Library, Elkhart, Ind., Oct. 1, 1903. 4 p.

Mr. Finney in his address points out that the public library represents a community's investments in knowledge, in culture, and in future good citizenship.

The Library for October contains an excellent and appreciative report of the Leeds Conference of the L. A. U. K. and reviews the Niagara Falls meeting of the A. L. A. The former is regarded as "the most practical and successful of the 26 annual meetings." Special mention is made of the address on library work for children in the United States, by Mrs. Fairchild, who it is said "spoke with a freedom from convention and with such full knowledge of her subject that she completely carried the audience with her." The report of the A. L. A. meeting finds no special occasion for praise, and comments rather caustically on the extent of the program, and the

amount of discussion of unimportant details. Among the other contents of the number are "What 15th century books are about: 1, scientific books," by Robert Steele; "Notes on the Stationers' Company," by C. R. Rivington; "A Chester bookseller, 1667-1700," by W. R. Plomer; "A note on variations in certain copies of the 'Returne of Pasquille,'" by R. B. McKerrow; and "Recent French literature," by Elizabeth Lee.

The *Library Association Record* for November continues the publication of the papers presented at the Leeds Conference. The place of honor is given to Mrs. Fairchild's account of "What American libraries are doing for children and young people," a clear and practical exposition of the development of this branch of library work in this country, taking the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh as the chief exemplar. This is followed by a paper on "Children's reading halls," by John Ballinger of Cardiff; and by John Minto's excellent refutation of "Recent attacks on public libraries." The usual summaries and notes make up an interesting number.

The *Library World* for November contains an article on "University Extension lectures and public libraries," by H. Keatley Moore; the fourth of Archibald Clarke's "Essays on indexing," and an amusing account of "The library in fiction," by J. D. Stewart.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS.

Proceedings and addresses, sixth convention, Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 24-26, 1903. 46 p. O.

THOMPSON, Herbert M. The relations between public education and public libraries: the general question, with special reference to recent experiences at Cardiff. Reprinted from *Library Association Record*, October, 1903, for private distribution. 18 p. O.

WHAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE READING.

(*In Outlook*, Dec. 5, 1903, 75:775-786.)

Four articles from different points of view: 1. A librarian's experience, by John Cotton Dana. 2. A publisher's view, by George P. Brett. 3. The bookseller's standpoint, by E. D. North. 4. Reading in the farm house, by Martha van Rensselaer. All the writers take a hopeful view of the situation. Mr. Dana has an interesting diagram illustrating the print-using habit in the life of our people.

LOCAL.

Allegheny, Pa. Carnegie F. L. (13th rpt. — year ending Feb. 28, 1903.) Added 2135; total 48,581. Issued 107,357 (fict. 67.43%; juv. 17.17%); ref. use 68,017. Reading room attendance 87,956. New registration 1729; cards in force 26,206.

Mr. Stevenson says: "When a collection of books reaches 50,000 volumes it is time to introduce the selective process, and that is what has been done in this library for the past year or two." It is pointed out that the weeding out of trashy fiction from the shelves, undertaken about six years ago, has resulted in a gradual improvement in the quality of the reading done, while the percentage of fiction drawn has fallen in twelve years from 86 to 51 per cent. The many influences that work to keep literary taste on a low level—especially "the irresponsible and sensational newspaper press"—are referred to, and it is said that "as long as the success of the public library is estimated by the quantity of its reading rather than by its quality it will be difficult to find librarians who will take a stand in favor of a high standard of reading."

Amherst (Mass.) College L. (Rpt., 1902-3.) Added 2291; total, about 80,000. "Having now an assured annual income, as rates are at present, of about \$4500 from the book funds, we should add nearly 3000 volumes yearly." The circulation was 8190 for the year, 18% being fiction. Work on the new catalog has been vigorously pushed, and, on the principle of working backwards chronologically, it now contains all works except those not represented in the accessions of the last 15 years. The printed cards of the Library of Congress and the A. L. A. Publishing Board have been largely used.

This is Mr. Fletcher's twentieth annual report as librarian, and he gives a brief retrospect of the growth of the collection during that period. He says in conclusion: "The expense of running the library has not increased in these twenty years. In fact it has been somewhat less during the last five years of the twenty than in any previous five. The greatly increased work is done with a reduction of expense. By introducing the pupil and apprentice idea, I have been able to secure a large amount of service with very little cost. But I cannot close my eyes to the fact that this policy is seriously deprecated by some of the best librarians. I am aware that it may be questioned if the library does not really demand more expert service, and if its efficiency would not be promoted by such service enough to fully justify the expense. My own feeling is that there is danger of sacrificing its highest efficiency to an over-anxiety for economy of administration, and that we have possibly crossed that danger-line. A new librarian, well versed in library work, would almost certainly take that view and ask for a considerable increase in expense as essential to the proper administration of so large a library with such demands upon it. With the rapid increase insured by our enlarged funds, and the constant tendency to a more thorough-going and scholarly use of the library by the departments of study, the near future will make such a demand imperative."

Braddock, Pa. Carnegie L. The library issues an attractive illustrated booklet devoted to the Carnegie Library and Carnegie Club, giving a descriptive sketch of the institution and its various departments and activities.

Bristol (Ct.) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 885; total 11,346. Issued, home use 33,657 (fict. 51.59%; juv. fict. 20.75%).

The completion of the dictionary card catalog, just published, was the chief event of the year.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1903; in *Pratt Institute Monthly*, November.) Added 4640; total 77,126. Issued, home use 176,688, of which 53,634 were issued to borrowers under 14 years of age. New registration 3084; approximate number of persons using the library 14,947. Reading room attendance 54,948; ref. dept. attendance 29,030.

An interesting report, suggestive in its record of partial reorganization to meet changed conditions. The alteration of the delivery room into an open-shelf room, referred to in the report, has since been effected; and a general re-registration of borrowers will be begun in January. The appointment of Miss Isabel Ely Lord as assistant librarian has freed the director from the burden of much daily detail. The work of the various departments is summarized and commented upon. In the circulating department the tendency has been to encourage informal use of books, by the extension of the open-shelf system, the indefinite renewal of books other than fiction and the granting of an extra number of books when desired. The circulation of English books has fallen off, but the use of French and German books shows no decrease, and the value of these classes to teachers and students of the languages is evident. Additions to the periodical list have been almost entirely in the direction of technical publications, "as it is intended to strengthen the list in this respect and cut off correspondingly those general periodicals which seem of least value to us and our readers." In the reference department systematic work with "reserved collections" for the high school students is carried on, lists of the books desired being submitted in advance to the library for revision and additions. The need of this advance notice is emphasized; without it, "the assistant lets what little she can find in a hurried search go out to the first one who asks, and those who come later are disappointed to find nothing reserved." In the order department an experiment in buying at second-hand bookshops was tried, "with a view to buying review and other second-hand copies of books now sold at net prices. In February we secured 50 books, with a saving of \$27.25, after deducting all expenses; in March 17 books were secured at a saving of \$5.16."

From the children's department a gain in registration and circulation is reported, large-

ly attributed to Miss Moore's visits to the schools. In the evenings there has been some reading aloud to the children, as the occasion seemed to demand, but no continued work of that sort has been carried on, though an experiment at a "story-hour" was made in March. Several exhibits have been held, notably one of Japanese prints, the ever-popular "hero-exhibition," and an extensive series of 22 bulletins devoted to the 250th anniversary of the founding of New York. The circulation of mounted pictures is popular with children and teachers. The year's work of the library school is reviewed.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 28, in the presence of several thousand people, Mayor Low laid the cornerstone of the first Carnegie library building in the Borough of Brooklyn, known as the Williamsburg branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. The ceremonies were impressive in character, and represented the inauguration of all the Carnegie library buildings in the borough, as it was considered impracticable that elaborate ceremonies should be undertaken when work was begun on each of the 20 buildings in contemplation.

Three thousand invitations had been sent out, and many of Brooklyn's most prominent business and professional men were present, but of even greater significance to the future of the branch was the local interest shown. The entire neighborhood was gay with bunting and flags, and in spite of the low temperature the streets were crowded fully an hour before the time announced for the opening exercises.

The program included invocation by Rev. Newel Dwight Hillis, addresses by David A. Boody, John F. Clarke and Mayor Low, and benediction by Rev. Edward W. McCarty. The Hon. David A. Boody presided throughout the ceremonies. The band played many national airs, and "America" was sung by those present. Dr. Billings, Mr. Bostwick and Mr. Peoples, of New York; Mr. Thomson, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Steiner, of Baltimore, were present as guests of the librarian. The exercises were preceded by a luncheon.

The Williamsburg branch will be of brick and limestone, and will cost over \$100,000. The location is of special interest, because the triangular site allows for windows on three streets, and because it is the center of a group of new buildings to be erected, the others being the Eastern District High School, the Y. M. C. A. and the Bureau of Charities.

Nine examinations have been held at the library this fall:

1. The examination of Oct. 16 (for junior branch assistants) for promotion from the third grade to the eligible list of the second grade (senior branch assistant), taken by 48 out of a possible 62; passed by 14, with percentages ranging from 91.9 to 77.

2. The examination of Oct. 16 (for junior assistant catalogers) for promotion from the third grade to the eligible list of the second grade (senior assistant cataloger), taken by 8 out of a possible 11; passed by 6, with percentages ranging from 86.25 to 80.5.

3. The examination of Oct. 19 (for junior children's assistants) for promotion from the third grade to the eligible list of the second grade (senior children's assistant), taken by 16, of whom 3 passed.

4. The examination of Nov. 9 (for senior branch assistants, including those on eligible list, and for outsiders with five or more years' library experience) for promotion from the second grade to the eligible list of the first grade (branch librarian), taken by 23 out of a possible 48; passed by 3, with percentages ranging from 86.98 to 76.72.

5-9. (Oct. 19 to Nov. 4) five special examinations, each taken by one person, who passed in every case.

Each examination was open to all in the grade below that for which the examination was held. In order to succeed it was necessary to pass two tests—the written test and the record for actual work done for the library. Fifty per cent. was considered perfect in each test, and 37.5 per cent. was required in each. The written test was conducted on the envelope system, and the papers were marked without knowledge of the identity of the writer. In the case of the branch examinations two written tests were given, consisting of 25 questions, 10 in literature and general information and 15 on technical and practical sides of the work. The children's assistants and catalogers were given technical examinations only. Papers were marked independently by the chief librarian and four of the superintendents of departments, the chief librarian going through each paper and the superintendents dividing up the questions so that each one marked all papers for her share of the questions, in order to get a comparative standpoint. The results were compared and seldom differed more than a point or two. Whenever this difference affected the placing of an applicant upon the eligible list, the paper was gone through a third time. In rating applicants for record made in the library, the chief librarian considered not only his own opinions, but those of every branch librarian or superintendent of department who had any knowledge of the work of the applicant.

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. (31st rpt.—year ending May 31, 1903.) Added 9110; total 285,087. Issued, home use 1,165,588 (fict. 46.76%; juv. 26.68%). Borrowers' cards in use 66,787.

"The policy of retrenchment which the library board found it necessary to inaugurate in May, 1902, has continued during the past year. The entire amount expended for the maintenance of the library was \$148,957.99, or

\$82,670.04 less than for the previous year. The library has remained closed on evenings, Sundays and holidays, during the entire year, and the delivery stations have continued to receive only a tri-weekly instead of a daily delivery of books. The purchase of new books has been restricted chiefly to the current American and English publications, and only a limited number of copies of the more popular books have been procured." The circulation shows a decrease of 535,952 v. from the previous year, mainly from the delivery stations. The collection of books for the blind now contains 776 v. The six branch reading rooms in operation have been continued, but are open three hours less each day than formerly. In the reference room the recorded attendance was 88,797, and 253,589 v. were issued from the stack for use.

Connecticut State L. (Rpt.—two years ending Sept. 30, 1902.) The letter of transmittal accompanying this report is dated Oct. 10, 1903, or more than a year later than the period covered. Belated as it is, the report is an interesting one, and gives evidence of improved organization and management of the library. Adequate two-tier steel stacks have been installed, which though occupying practically the same floor space as the oak cases, furnish nearly three times as much shelving. Fireproof safes have been provided for the preservation of the important documents and records, and the mounting and binding of the more perishable of these old manuscripts is urged. A suitable book-plate has been designed and adopted for the library. Much has been done to systematize and round out the collection of state publications, and the libraries receiving exchanges are listed. It is pointed out that the annual appropriation of \$1000 for the purchase of books "will do little more than keep up with the current issues of reports, digests, statutes, and leading text-books. The appropriation for books ought to be at least \$2000 annually."

Appended to the report is a classed list of the law reports, digests and statutes contained in the library, and an author and subject index of the dictionaries, encyclopædias, legal treatises, and legal periodicals accessible in the library Oct. 1, 1903.

Defiance, O. The city council on Nov. 17 passed an ordinance making a one-mill levy for the support of the Carnegie library. The amount offered by Mr. Carnegie is \$25,000.

Ellington, Ct. Hall Memorial L. The library building presented to Ellington by the late Francis Hall, of Elmira, N. Y., was dedicated on Nov. 11 with interesting exercises. The occasion was also in the nature of an "old home day," as the committee of arrangements made every effort to secure the presence of as many of the former citizens of Ellington as possible. Special invitations were

sent to many of the former teachers and pupils in the famous Hall schools. The library building is a beautiful structure, erected at a cost of nearly \$50,000 and located at the west of the park in the center of the village.

The building, of Indiana limestone, is 75 x 57 feet, faces the east and is approached by means of stone steps 32 feet wide, surmounted by large Indiana limestone columns with handsomely carved capitals. Above the entrance appear in handsome letters the words "Hall Memorial Library." The portico is lined with Indiana limestone and has a ceiling of white oak, laid out in three distinct panels. Folding doors separate the portico from the vestibule, which is built of pressed brick, old Roman pattern, handsomely panelled and moulded, and which has a tile floor. Another set of folding doors leads from the vestibule to the foyer, or large hall, extending through the building from front to back and in size 28 x 32 feet and 12 feet high. At the rear of the foyer are the staircases leading to the basement and to the second floor. Above the staircases there is a ceiling of quartered white oak. All other ceilings are plastered. To the right of the entrance and in the northeast corner of the building is the reference alcove, 8 x 18 feet. Back of this is the reading room, 18 x 26 feet and 15 feet high; and at the rear is the museum, 16 x 24 and 12 feet high. At the left of the entrance, in the southeast corner, is the book room, 18 x 26 and 15 feet high; and back of this is the librarian's room, 8 x 17 and 11 feet high. Next comes the children room, 16 x 18 with a height of 12 feet; and a storeroom 6 x 10 and 10 feet high. There is also a back entrance five feet square facing the south and adjoining the storeroom. Conveniently located near the storeroom is the dumb waiter running to the unpacking room in the basement. The foyer, reference alcove, reading room and book room are separated only by marble columns. Of these there are two between the foyer and book room and a like number between the reference alcove and reading room, between the reading room and foyer, and at the rear of the foyer—eight in all.

The second floor is devoted to a picture gallery, 33 x 38 feet, finished in white pine, with a five-foot stage extending across the entire east end. The gallery has a ceiling light, 11 x 15 feet, directly under the skylight.

Greenwich, N. C. The city council on Dec. 8 voted to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$30,000 for a library building.

Lansing (Mich.) P. L. The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the morning of Nov. 7.

Lima (O.) P. L. (2d rpt.—year ending Sept. 31, 1903.) Added 780; total 3458. Issued, home use 35,376. New cards issued 746; total borrowers 2698.

"In November, 1902, the ladies of Lima

issued a special edition of the *Republican-Gazette*, the proceeds of which were to be used for the purchase of new books, and to start a fund toward the purchase of a site for the offered Carnegie library building. \$1248.53 was cleared on this enterprise. \$1000 of it has been reserved for the site fund and is now on interest, and with the balance new books were bought for this library."

Ludlow, Vt. Fletcher Memorial L. (1st rpt.—14 months, Nov. 1, 1901-Jan. 1, 1903.) Added 404; total 7219. Issued 25,333 (fict. 65.21 %). Total registration 885, in a population of 2042.

"From the beginning it has been the aim of the library to supplement and stimulate the work of the schools. To make the library of practical value to the students of the academy, informal talks have been given to them by the librarian on the use of the library and reference books." A summer reading list for boys and girls has been issued, and a graded list of supplementary reading, and small travelling libraries have been sent to the district schools.

Mattawan, N. Y. Howland L. (31st rpt.) Added 162; total 6952. Issued 5969. Membership 140. Receipts \$1107.13; expenses \$1103.03.

New York P. L. A bust of George William Curtis was unveiled in his memory on the evening of Dec. 7, in the Lenox Library, under the direction of the Curtis memorial committee. Mayor Low, chairman of the committee, made a brief address of presentation, response to which was made on behalf of the New York Public Library by Dr. John S. Billings, representing John Bigelow, president of the board of trustees. Carl Schurz delivered a memorial address. The bust, which is the work of J. Q. A. Ward, will stand on a pedestal in the reading room of the Lenox Library until the completion of the new public library building.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. and Athenæum. (173d rpt.—year ending Aug. 19, 1903.) Added 908; total 45,710. Issued, home use 15,634 (fict. 71 %).

The circulation showed a decrease of 324 v. from the previous year; the reference use remains about the same. Chief accessions of the year are noted. A special appropriation for binding is greatly needed, for the large collection of pamphlets, for current periodicals and badly worn books.

Norfolk, Va. Carnegie L. The cornerstone of the new Carnegie Library building was laid on Oct. 13, with elaborate Masonic exercises.

Norwich, Ct. Otis L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1903.) Added 1812; total 29,198. Issued 85,811 (fict. 55.02 %). New registration 443; total registration 12,034. Receipts \$9002.94; expenses \$9832.15.

A class analysis is given of the volumes added during the year. This shows that "the issue of fiction for grown people at the rate of 55 per cent. of the total has only required the addition of volumes in this class at the rate of 21 per cent. of the volumes added during the year; and the issue of fiction for young people at the rate of 21½ per cent. of the total has been kept up with 10 per cent. of the volumes added during the year. It will thus be seen that, in the accessions of the year, about one-third in number of volumes have been fiction, meeting a circulation whose numerical value is three-fourths of the whole."

During the year the card catalog was completed, giving for the first time since the library was made free in 1891 a record in one catalog of all the books it contains. The monthly bulletin has been discontinued, owing to the failure of the printer to make the advertisements meet the cost; it is strongly recommended that a bulletin be published at the expense of the library—estimated at \$150 or \$200 per year. The granting of free access to the shelves is also recommended.

Paducah, Ky. Carnegie P. L. The library was formally turned over to the city on the evening of Dec. 3. It cost \$35,000.

Palo Alto (Cal.) F. L. The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid on Nov. 17.

Paterson (N. J.) P. L. The cornerstone of the new library building, to be erected from the fund of \$200,000 given for the purpose by Mrs. Mary Ryle, was laid on the afternoon of Oct. 24. The stone was set in position by Mrs. Ryle, and a brief address was made by Vice-Chancellor Eugene Stevenson.

Philadelphia F. L. On Dec. 1 the city council's committee on free libraries reported to the council in favor of accepting Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$1,500,000 for branch library buildings. The status of the Carnegie gift may be summarized as follows: The offer was made Jan. 3 of this year, and immediately steps were taken to procure the necessary legislation to empower the city to carry out the arrangements suggested by Mr. Carnegie. The Governor approved of the bill March 20, 1903. As soon as this empowering act was obtained, the draft contract to be entered into between the trustees of the Free Library and the city and the required ordinance of councils were prepared. They have been approved unofficially by all necessary parties, and Mr. Carnegie has formally signed the agreement approving of the terms and appointing the trustees of the Free Library his agents to carry out the proposed system of branch library buildings. On May 7 the mayor transmitted the papers to councils with a warm recommendation of the scheme. The matter was thereupon referred to the finance committee, but it was found it would have

first to be submitted to the city committee on libraries and museums. When this latter body was ready to consider it the summer vacation was only a week off and the matter could not be taken up until the reassembling of councils. It has been finally considered by the subcommittee and reported favorably to the general committee. This latter body will meet before the next meeting of common councils "for the purpose of considering the Carnegie gift." Of course nothing is accomplished until this is done, but there is no reason to expect anything but favorable action, and therefore it may be anticipated that within one year from the date of the gift this matter will have been accomplished and the trustees placed in a position to enter upon a scheme for erecting 30 branch library buildings.

Rockport, Mass. At a special town meeting on Nov. 12 it was voted to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$10,000 for a library building.

Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. The 137th anniversary of Rutgers College was celebrated on Nov. 10 by the dedication of the handsome library building given to the college by Ralph Voorhees, of Clinton, N. J. Mr. Voorhees made the formal presentation of the building to the trustees, and received the honorary degree of M.A. The structure, which is known as the Ralph Voorhees Library, cost \$50,000. At the dedication exercises it was announced that there was a deficiency of \$9000 above that sum, and Mr. Voorhees offered to make up this amount, and also to give \$1000 toward equipment, provided the \$4000 necessary for that purpose was contributed by alumni. Within 24 hours the offer was accepted, and by prompt canvassing pledges for the required amount were secured within the time allotted.

The library has also received the entire scientific and mineral collection of the late Professor Chester, of Rutgers, given by his son, Albert H. Chester, as a memorial, on condition that the individuality of the collection be retained.

Schenectady (N. Y.) F. P. L. The Carnegie library building was formally opened on the evening of Oct. 6.

Washington County (Md.) F. L., Hagerstown. (2d rpt. — year ending Oct. 1, 1903.) Added 1720; total 11,490. Issued 69,886 (fict. 71.5 %), of which 12,291 v. were drawn from deposit stations.

The work of county extension has been constantly developed, 38 deposit stations being now in operation, an increase of 15 for the last 12 months. "Requests for books on special topics from individuals living in the villages in which branches were established last year have become more frequent, showing that the library is coming to be regarded as an integral part of the county at large. The circulation from the deposit stations reached an

average of one book for every three persons in the county, exclusive of Hagerstown." "An additional feature of this work and one which promises most interesting results is the placing of Sunday-school libraries in rural districts too isolated to support a church, but carrying on a Sunday-school. A case holding from 30 to 35 volumes is provided, and filled with fresh attractive books, chosen not with a view to making a collection for the reference work of the school, but in most cases comprising books having some distinct ethical value in addition to some degree of literary quality."

Western Reserve Univ. Cleveland, O. For the library school organized on Andrew Carnegie's endowment there has just been purchased the entire collection in bibliography of the late Paul Leicester Ford, amounting to 445 volumes and numerous pamphlets. The purchase was made late in November by W. H. Brett, dean of the library school.

Westfield (Mass.) Athenaeum. A class in library training has been organized in the Westfield (Mass.) Athenaeum, consisting of the following members: Miss Mae H. Fuller, Claremont, N. H.; Miss Helen B. Lawrence, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Adelaide Robinson, Pittsfield, Maine; Miss Agnes L. Stiles, Middleton, Mass. The course will cover nine months of study and work under the direction of the librarian, Mr. H. W. Denio.

University of Texas, Austin. The university course in library economy is conducted by the recently appointed librarian, Phineas L. Windsor. Students are required to be fitted for admission to the department of literature, science and art, and must pay the matriculation fee of \$30 and a contingent library deposit of \$5. About half their time is given to actual work in the university library.

FOREIGN.

Cardiff (Wales) F. Ls. (41st rpt. — 1902-3.) Total in central and branch libs. 113,182; in school libs. 12,866. Total circulation 629,807 (fict. 148,686, juv. 273,107), of which 122,991 were issued from the central reference library and 163,702 from the central lending library. This circulation is the highest yet recorded, and an increase of 62,608 over the previous year.

"Mr. Andrew Carnegie has intimated his willingness to erect branch library buildings for Canton and Cathays, at a cost of £5000 each." The co-operative work of the library and the schools continues effective and satisfactory.

Liberia, the organ of the Liberian republic, issued by the American Colonization Society, contains in the November number (bulletin 23) an "Address at the opening of the new library," of Wesleyan High School, Sierra Leone, by Edward W. Blyden. "The advancement of education, the increasing desire

for knowledge on the part of the natives of the colony" is evidenced by this "opening of a library on their own account by a number of native young men."

New South Wales P. L., Sydney. (32d rpt., 1902.) Added 4068; total 156,561. From the lending branch 126,615 v. were issued to 8680 borrowers, this being a decrease of 6600 from the previous year's circulation. Fiction forms 18.5 per cent. of the total volumes in the lending branch, and 57.3 per cent. of the issues, showing an average turnover of 14 per volume. In the reference library the attendance was 178,961, being a decrease of 20,631 from the previous year. The decrease is owing to "the diminished accommodation in the reference library and want of catalogs at the lending branch, together with the withdrawal of 1200 volumes of popular works, which have been worn out, but cannot be replaced owing to want of funds."

"During the year 237 boxes, containing 10,804 volumes, were sent to 119 country centers"; in addition 427 volumes were lent to 68 individual students in the country districts.

It is noted with regret that no progress has been made toward providing "a new building for the general library or accommodation for the Mitchell Library. The latter includes a unique collection of Australian books valued at £100,000, which will make the Public Library of New South Wales as notable and valuable for Australia as the British Museum is for Great Britain." This is the collection offered to the library in 1898 by David Scott Mitchell, with an endowment, on condition that quarters be provided for it by the government. The gift was accepted on these terms, but they have not yet been carried out.

Gifts and Bequests.

Columbia, Ct. S. B. Little F. L. By the will of the late Judge Dwight Loomis, of Hartford, the library receives a bequest of \$500.

Franklin (N. Y.) L. Assoc. The library receives a bequest of \$5000 by the will of the late Albert E. Nason, of Springfield, Mass.

Harvard Univ. L. At the opening exercises of the Germanic Museum, on Nov. 10, announcement was made of the gift to the University Library, from Assistant Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, of the collection of the late Professor Konrad von Maurer, of Munich, numbering about 10,000 volumes on German history and civilization. Nearly one-half of the collection is devoted to Scandinavian history, geography and mythology. The rest of the collection, while it contains much valuable material in Germanic literature and philology, in theology, in classical philology, in folk-lore, and in other general subjects, is largely composed of German history. It is especially strong in the history of Ba-

varia and the Rheinland. Mr. Coolidge's intention is to take from the collection the volumes relating to German history (perhaps 2000 volumes or more) and add other works to them until there shall be formed a special collection of 20,000 volumes relating to German history and civilization. This will probably be known as the Hohenzollern collection, and is designed to be a memorial of the visit to Harvard last year of Prince Henry of Prussia, when he came to announce the gifts of the emperor to the Germanic Museum.

Middlefield, Ct. Levi A. Coe L. Assoc. By the will of the late Judge Levi A. Coe the library receives a bequest of \$2000.

South Orange (N. J.) P. L. The library has received from Mrs. F. Le Baron Mayhew, of Brooklyn, a gift of \$1000, to be devoted to the purchase of books for children.

Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L. The statement in the November number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, page 799, that the Trenton Free Public Library has received a check for \$1000, from Col. W. A. Roebing, is incorrect, as the amount of the check presented by Col. Roebing was for \$1500.

Carnegie library gifts.

Boisé Idaho. Dec. 1. \$15,000 additional, making a total of \$20,000. As \$5000 was subscribed by citizens, the total fund for the library building amounts to \$25,000.

Crookston, Minn. Dec. 5. \$12,500.

Franklin, N. H. Dec. 5. \$15,000.

Le Mars, Ia. Dec. 4. \$2500 additional, making a total of \$12,500.

Morris, Minn. Dec. 6. \$10,000.

Walla Walla, Wash. Nov. 25. \$25,000.

Warsaw, N. Y. Nov. 28. \$10,000.

Practical Notes.

PETTIGONT, Eugène. Analyses and tests of paper. (*In Scientific American Supplement*, Nov. 14, 1903. 56:23,294-23,296.)

This article is translated from the *Revue de Chimie Industrielle* and describes methods of testing papers for the fibers composing them, both microscopically and chemically, determination of the percentage of ash, an examination of the sizing, detection of chlorine and acid in the free state, detection of the coloring matter, determination of the rupture length, and resistance to rumpling.

The *Scientific American* of Nov. 14 is devoted chiefly to printing and the manufacture of books, fully illustrated. The titles of some of the articles are as follows: Modern printing methods; How a newspaper is produced; The manufacture of paper and paper pulp; The invention of the modern press; Magazine and book presses; Combination folding and wire-stitching machine; Book-covering machine for applying paper covers to books, pamphlets, and magazines, etc.

Librarians.

BEER-SQUIRES. Miss Norma May Squires, of the Brooklyn Public Library (New York State Library School, 1898-99), and Mr. Henry Ward Beer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were married Nov. 13, 1903, at West Haven, Ct.

BOLTON, Dr. Henry Carrington, eminent as a chemist and scientist and as a bibliographer of those subjects, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Nov. 19. Dr. Bolton was born in New York City, Jan. 28, 1843, and graduated from Columbia College in 1862, studying afterwards in Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin and Göttingen. In 1872 he became lecturer on quantitative analysis at Columbia and later held the chair of chemistry at the Woman's Medical College of New York (1875-1877), and in Trinity College, Hartford (1877-1887). Since 1888 he has devoted his time to chemical research and literary work, among his most notable bibliographical works being "A select bibliography of chemistry, 1492-1892," with supplements carrying the work to 1900, and "A catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals."

COUNTRYMAN, Miss Gratia, assistant librarian of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library, was on Nov. 6 elected librarian of that library, succeeding Dr. James Kendall Hosmer, whose resignation takes effect on Jan. 1. Miss Countryman was voted a salary of \$2000, which is \$1000 less than the amount previously paid, and the post of assistant librarian was abolished. It was stated that the aim of the library board was to save expenses, and by this thrifty plan a saving of \$2300 a year is effected. Miss Countryman has been assistant librarian of the Minneapolis library since its opening, about 15 years ago. She has been one of the most active workers for and in the state library commission and the state library association, and is now one of the councillors of the American Library Association.

COWELL, Peter, librarian of the Liverpool (Eng.) Free Libraries, on Nov. 6 completed 50 years of service in that institution. Mr. Cowell's jubilee was observed by placing on the walls an ornamented scroll inscribed "Fifty and not out," and a supper was given by the chief librarian to all the permanent adult officials of the library. Presentations were made, including an address from the staff, printed on vellum by Mr. Donald Fraser and enclosed in an artistic casket specially designed and executed by Mr. C. E. Thompson, with suitable inscription. In addition, a jewelled tie-clip was presented, also suitably inscribed. A second address illuminated by Mr. J. O. Marples was presented from a number of the "old boys" who have served under Mr. Cowell since he became chief librarian 28 years ago. An interesting feature was a letter read

from an "old boy," now secretary to an education committee in a large and important district near London, describing in felicitous terms his library experiences and the kindness, sympathy, and help he had received from Mr. Cowell. The presentation arrangements were in the hands of a small committee of the more prominent officials — Messrs. Formby, deputy librarian, Curran, Parry and Stephens, the last named representing the librarians and assistants of the district libraries. The lighter features included vocal and instrumental music, and were of the most enjoyable character.

FISON, Miss Gertrude S., of Peace Dale, R. I., who, for the past three years has been an assistant in the Forbes Library of Northampton, Mass., has been appointed children's librarian of the Albany Heights branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

GIFFORD, William L. R., librarian of the Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library, has accepted the position of librarian of the St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile Library, succeeding Horace Kephart, resigned. Mr. Gifford, who has had charge of the Cambridge library for nearly nine years, succeeding Miss A. L. Hayward, is a graduate of Harvard, class of '84, and came to Cambridge from the New Bedford Public Library, of which he was assistant librarian. He has been a member of the American Library Association since 1898, and one of the most active members of the Massachusetts Library Club, of which he served as president in 1899. He has brought the Cambridge library to an excellent state of effectiveness, and his departure is a matter of regret to the community and to his fellow-workers in Massachusetts.

KEPHART, Horace, for 13 years librarian of the St. Louis (Mo.) Mercantile Library, has resigned that position, owing to ill health, and will devote himself to literary work that will enable him to travel and be out of doors.

PATTON, John S., of Charlottesville, Va., was, on Nov. 11, elected librarian of the University of Virginia. Mr. Patton had served as acting librarian since the resignation of F. W. Page. Miss Anna Tuttle was appointed assistant librarian.

SMITH, Miss Marie M., has resigned her position as children's librarian of the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to become children's librarian and general assistant at the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Tex.

WATTERSON, Miss Roberta F., librarian of the South Orange (N. J.) Public Library, has accepted the position of librarian-in-charge of the Prospect branch of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, her appointment taking effect February 1.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for December contains a short reference list on "Some topics of logic bearing on questions now vexed," and "A list of books in the English language on the fine and decorative arts, suitable for small public libraries."

BRISTOL (Ct.) F. P. L. Dictionary catalogue. Bristol, Ct., 1903. 6+541 p. O.

A creditable and attractive catalog, well printed. It includes analytical entries for Warner's Library, and for other composite books, and records also portraits separately mounted or included in portfolios.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Index to the early printed books in the British Museum; by Robert Proctor. Part 2, 1501-1520. Section 1, Germany. London, Kegan Paul & Co., 1903. 8°.

CHICAGO (Ill.) P. L. Special bulletin no. 2 (revised ed.): Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving day, Christmas, New Year's day. Chicago Public Library, November, 1903. 48 p. O.

FINSBURY, Metropolitan Borough of (London). Public Libraries Committee. Class guide to fiction. New and rev. ed. London, 1903. 155 p. nar. D.

A condensed author list, preceded by a classed list on History of fiction, general, national, biographical and bibliographical, including an outline of "The historical development of the novel," listing with annotations about 150 "great representative novels" from Æsop to Zola.

THE KANSAS CITY (Mo.) P. L. *Quarterly* for October contains an author-and-title list of the fiction in the library.

[NELSON, C: Alex.] Catalogue raisonné: works on bookbinding, practical and historical; examples of bookbindings of the xvth to xixth centuries, from the collection of Samuel Putnam Avery, A.M., exhibited at Columbia University Library, MCCCIII. Privately printed, New York. 12+108 p. D.

The exhibition of which this catalog is a record resulted from the gift to the Avery Architectural Library of Mr. Samuel Putnam Avery's collection of books relating to bookbinding, the collection being supplemented, for exhibition purposes, by a selection of notable examples of binding. The catalog is in two parts, the first (items 1 to 120 bis) covering the works on bookbinding, practical and historical, and the second (items 121 to 243) recording the examples of the art; "the examples have been arranged as nearly as

possible in the probable order of their execution, grouped by countries under each century, and with a view to their relative importance in illustrating the development of the art of bookbinding." A separate supplement of 128 pages (p. 109-136) records additions made later to the exhibition by Mr. Avery. The entries are full, following title-pages closely, with indication of collation, and the descriptive annotations are detailed.

THE NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for November continues reference list no. 62, on "Local histories—New England states."

THE NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for November is almost entirely devoted to "Letters from Sir Charles Blagden to Sir Joseph Banks on American natural history and politics, 1776-1780."

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Eng.) P. Ls. Catalogue of books on the useful arts (class 600 of Dewey's Decimal classification) in the central library; by Basil Anderton, public librarian. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1903. 10+287 p. O.

An author list followed by D. C. subject list, and modelled upon the catalogs of books on Fine arts and Pure mathematics previously issued by the library. In the author list the main class number is prefixed on the lefthand side, related class numbers being bracketed at end of entry, and book numbers are given in righthand column. The catalog is compact in arrangement and neatly printed.

PRINTED CARDS FOR ENGLER UND PRANTL, "DIE NATÜRLICHEN PFLANZENFAMILIEN." Mr. J. C. Bay, an assistant in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress, who is specially interested in botany, has prepared analytical entries for all the articles in the above work. While the Library of Congress does not ordinarily print cards for the analyticals in collections of this character, it was deemed advisable in the present instance to do so. Mr. Bay has devoted considerable of his own time to the work, having secured through correspondence much biographical and bibliographical information not ordinarily accessible which was thought to be of sufficient interest to other libraries to warrant printing.

A sample of the card is shown herewith:

PRANTL, K[ARL ANTON EUGEN] 1849-1893.
Myristicaceae, von K. Prantl. Mit 7 einzelbildern in 1 fig. (In Die natürlichen pflanzenfamilien, begr. von A. Engler und K. Prantl. Leipzig, 1887-25cm. III. teil, 2. abt. (1891) p. 40-42.)

Published January 17, 1888.

Supplement, by O. Warburg, in Nachträge z. II. IV. t., 1897, p. 161-167.

Belongs to [haupt] abt. iv, Embryophyta siphonogama.

Subject entries: Myristicaceae.

Added entries: Warburg, Otto, 1859-

3-30175

Library of Congress, no. QK97.E6.

There are altogether 460 titles with 478 added entries (subjects and other authors). A total of 938 analytical cards will therefore be required to completely cover the work. The cost is estimated to be \$6.98 for a complete set of 938 cards, i.e., \$4.60 for one copy of every title, \$2.38 for the 478 additional copies.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Catalogue Division.

THE ST. LOUIS (Mo.) P. L. Bulletin for November has a short list of "Books on Missouri," and "Some books on domestic science."

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Class list no. 9: Supplement, Aug. 1, 1901, to Sept. 1, 1903. Salem, Mass., September, 1903. 6+62 p. O.

THE SAN FRANCISCO P. L. Bulletin for November contains a short reading list on "The French Revolution."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE L. Bulletin no. 48: Accessions to the department library, July-September, 1903. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1903. 45 p. O.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Office of Experiment Stations, circular no. 52: A few good books and bulletins on nature study, school gardening, and elementary agriculture for common schools; by D. J. Crosby. 4 p. O.

UNIVERSITY OF STATE OF N. Y. New York State L. Bulletin 83, Library school 16: Material for course in reference study. Albany, 1903. p. 297-408. O. 20 c.

A revision and extension of Library school bulletin 4, on "Selected reference books." A classed list, with brief annotations, "intended to illustrate a course of study in reference work and to encourage personal examination of the books," printed on one side of the page. There is an author index. The bulletin will be a useful and suggestive aid to reference librarians and in the smaller libraries.

WASHINGTON COUNTY F. L., Hagerstown, Md. Christmas bulletin. 14 p. O.

A classed bulletin, neatly printed, with an attractive holly-decorated cover.

CHANGED TITLES.

In 1900 Macmillan published the "Amateur's practical garden-book," by Hunn & Bailey in the *Garden-Craft Series*, and in 1901 they published a book entitled "Practical garden-book" in the same series without mentioning the fact that it is precisely the same as the "Amateur's practical garden-book."

BEATRICE WINNER.

Bibliography.

BRYANT, William Cullen. *The Roslyn edition of Bryant's "Poetical works"* issued by D. Appleton & Co., (130+418 p. D.) with a memoir by Richard Henry Stoddard, contains also chronologies of Bryant's life and poems and a bibliography of his writings by Henry C. Sturges. The latter includes in chronological arrangement Principal editions of the poems; Separate publications; Orations and addresses; Essays and reviews; Works edited by Bryant or containing original contributions and introductions; Biographies of Mr. Bryant; Memorial addresses, etc.; and Mr. Bryant's original prefaces. There are numerous omissions in the record, which shows lack of bibliographic skill in its preparation.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR. Clark, Francis Edward. *The Christian Endeavor manual: a text-book on the history, theory, principles, and practice of the society, with complete bibliography and several appendixes.* Boston, United Society of Christian Endeavor, [1903.] 306 p. 12°.

The annotated and classified bibliography comprises pages 235-256.

EDUCATION. The report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1902 (v. 1, ch. 10, p. 481-508) contains the second part of Foster Watson's "Notices of some early English writers on education." The writers considered are Thomas Lupset, Giovanni Ludovic Vivès, John Palsgrave, Roger Ascham, Thomas Bevon and Sir Thomas More. The account is largely bibliographical.

ECONOMICS. Mandelló, Jules. *Bibliographia economica universalis: répertoire bibliographique annuel des travaux relatifs aux sciences économiques et sociales.* Année 1: Travaux de l'année 1902, rédigés par Erwin Szabó. Bruxelles, Institut International de Bibliographie. 21+170 p. 8°. 6 fr.

EX-LIBRIS. Budan, Emilio. *Saggio di bibliografia degli ex-libris.* Genoa, tip. r. istituto Sordomuti, 1903. 23 p. 8°.

HALL, G. Stanley. Wilson, Louis N. *Bibliography of the published writings of President G. Stanley Hall.* (*In American Journal of Psychology*, July-October, 1903. 14:417-430. Commemorative number.)

Includes 197 titles, beginning with the class day poem at Williams College in 1867. Newspaper reports of lectures and addresses (more

than a page is devoted to them) are not counted in the number of titles.

HENNEPIN'S "NEW DISCOVERY."—The fine two-volume reprint of Hennepin's "New discovery of a vast country in America," edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites and published by A. C. McClurg & Co., is an important addition to American historical sources, and possesses valuable bibliographical features. Besides the editor's introduction and the bibliographical and descriptive notes accompanying the text, Mr. Paltsits, of the Lenox Library, has contributed careful "Bibliographical data," covering 20 pages, recording the various bibliographies and editions of Hennepin's writings, with full collated entries of the original French editions and the English versions of 1698 and 1699. The editor's detailed index appended to the work (p. 677-711) is a model of careful and skilful research.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Classification bibliographique décimale, fasc. no. 15; tables de la division [9] Histoire, Géographie, Biographie, Généalogie. Institut International de Bibliographie, 1903. n. p. O.

LEYDEN, John. Leyden, John. Journal of a tour in the Highlands and Western islands of Scotland in 1800; edited, with a bibliography, by James Sinton. Edinburgh, William Blackwood & Sons, 1903. 18+318 p. 12°.

The classified bibliography includes pages 287-318.

MISTRAL. Bibliographie Mistralienne: Frédéric Mistral, bibliographie sommaire de ses œuvres avec l'indication de nombreuses études, biographies et critiques littéraires; notes et documents sur le félibrige et la langue d'Oc; rédigé par Edmond Lefèvre. Marseilles, L'Idéio Provençalo, 1903. 4+154 p. O.

This extremely interesting and detailed bibliography is a remarkable exposition of the wealth of literature dealing with the work of Frédéric Mistral, his place and influence among the writers of the Midi, and the allied subjects of Provençal poetry and literature. The classification adopted covers: 1, Works; 2, Principal editions and translations; 3, Diverse publications: addresses, brochures, articles, etc.; 4, Principal translations and reprints of articles and addresses; 5, Prefaces, *causeries*, letters, introductions, etc., appearing in works and brochures; 6, Writings dealing with Mistral and his works: a. books and brochures, b. articles in periodicals (including articles on the langue d'Oc and its writers); 7, *Documents Mistraliens*; 8, Sup-

plement, additions and corrections, followed by a classed bibliography of the dialects of the Midi and of the association known as Les Félibriges. Technically the bibliography is a most painstaking piece of work, bearing striking witness to the diligence and enthusiasm of its compiler. Although at first the number of classes and subdivisions seems somewhat confusing, more careful examination shows the arrangement to be clear and systematic. Translations of Mistral are recorded in English, German, Italian, Czechic, Swedish, Hungarian, Spanish, Russian, Polish, and numerous French dialects; while among the English writers who have touched on Mistral's work Janvier, R. W. Gilder, Arthur Symonds and Harriet Waters Preston may be noted. George Meredith's rendering of "The mares of the Camargue," from "Miraille," seems to have escaped record. The amount of material presented may be judged from the fact that in Division 6 the record of separate works relating to Mistral includes 185 entries, from 1852 to 1903, while the list of articles in periodicals covers 51 pages, and runs from 1851 to the present year. It is frequently curious in its extent and variety, as in the 71 notices of the poet's marriage and the epithalamium evoked by the occasion from a fellow félibre, the similar record of his mother's death, the lists of medallions, portraits and photographs of Mistral, of statues and pictures inspired by his works, and of picture postal-cards issued in his honor. There is also a record of the music and songs evoked by his works, and under the heading "Popularité" it is noted that "Miraille," the title of Mistral's great Provençal epic, has passed into common usage as a girl's name, is generally applied to the racing mares of the Camargue, and has been bestowed upon yachts, villas, streets, springs, bonbons, hair dye, olive oil, soap, neckwear, sherbet, and "pens, in the United States." M. Lefèvre, the accomplished compiler of this bibliography, is also the editor of the annual "Catalogue félibréen" (Marseilles, Paul Ruat), of which the first issue appeared for 1901, which is in itself a notable biographical and bibliographical record of Provençal literature.

MORRIS, Robert. Oberholtzer, Ellis Paxson.

Robert Morris, patriot and financier. New York, Macmillan Co., 1903. 9+372 p. 8°.

Contains a 3-page bibliography.

POLYNESIAN LANGUAGE. A bibliography of books relating to the philology of Polynesia is given in the *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, no. 3, vol. 12, Wellington, N. Z., 1903.

SOIL. Hall, A. D. The soil: an introduction to the scientific study of the growth of crops. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1903. 15+286 p. 12°.

Contains a classified bibliography of im-

portant original sources of information—53 titles.

UNITED STATES POLITICS. Merriam, C. Edward. A history of American political theories. New York, Macmillan Co., 1903. 15 + 364 p. 12".

Contains an eight-page bibliography.

INDEXES.

INDEXING AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE. — The committee on indexing agricultural literature of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations reported in part as follows, at the convention of that body, held in Washington, Nov. 17-19:

"During the past year considerable progress has been made by the Department of Agriculture in the indexing of the literature of agriculture and agricultural science. The library of the department has regularly issued printed index cards for the department publications. An extra number of sets of the index for the last year book and for the later numbers of the Farmers' Bulletins have been printed to meet the demand for small libraries which have use for these publications. The library has received an increase of appropriation which will enable it to extend its indexing, and arrangements have been made to prepare a card index of agricultural periodicals which shall be uniform with the cards already distributed. Indexes for the 'Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher' and 'Annales de la science agronomique' are ready for publication. The periodicals relating to general agriculture which are most frequently consulted, complete sets of which are in the Department Library, will be indexed first. In addition to the distribution of cards to agricultural colleges and experiment stations, provision will be made for their sale to institutions and individuals who may wish to procure them.

"The Department Library has also made arrangements which will make it possible for other libraries to obtain from the Library of Congress catalog cards for publications on agriculture. These cards may be ordered by simply sending the serial number found in the bulletin of 'Accessions to the Department Library,' and catalog cards containing full descriptions of the books can thus be secured by agricultural college and station libraries at less cost than they could be prepared by each library.

"The card catalog of the Department Library now contains about 110,000 cards, derived from the following sources: (1) cards for the current accessions; (2) index cards for the publications of the department; (3) cards for articles published in certain scientific periodicals and issued by the publishing branch of the American Library Association; (4) cards for certain books in the Library of Congress which are of occasional interest to workers in the department, and from their accessibility in the Library of Congress are not purchased by this library; and (5) cards

for current botanical literature prepared by the New York Botanical Garden.

"The Office of Experiment Stations has now in press a general index to the first 12 volumes of the Experiment Station Record and Experiment Station Bulletin no. 2. It thus begins with the work of the experiment stations under the Hatch Act and covers the period down to the close of 1900. This index contains about 125,000 entries, and is undoubtedly the most extensive index to the literature of agricultural experimentation which has ever been prepared."

Notes and Queries.

HUDSON'S "NATURE" BOOKS. — Among the books which librarians say they would like to have appraised are those known as "nature books," describing, often in an impressionistic fashion, flowers, insects, birds and quadrupeds. In a fairly wide reading of this literature the author who has pleased me best has been Mr. W. H. Hudson. He is a native of Patagonia; his first and second books were "Idle days in Patagonia" and "A naturalist in La Plata." These works on their natural history side have been heartily commended by Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, co-discoverer with Charles Darwin of the law of natural selection, who is accredited as a critic by extensive travel in the regions described by Mr. Hudson. On the side of their profound thought and masterly expression, the writings of Mr. Hudson have been cordially praised by Professor William James, of Harvard, himself a thinker and a writer of distinction.

Mr. Hudson now resides in England, and his later works treat of nature as viewed in his new home. Every reader who knows the southern counties of England will be charmed with these books. Incidentally they reveal a personality of the rarest. The author is a keen observer of man as well as of nature; his discursive and eloquent handling of themes usually touched with the gloves of convention is a delight to readers, whether familiar with Sussex and Somersetshire or not. I find his books much less known than they deserve to be, so pray excuse this word.

Mr. Hudson's recent titles include: "Birds and man," "Nature in Downland," "Hampshire days," and "British birds," all published by Longmans. GEORGE ILES.

RESEARCH WORK IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES. — In the preface to Edward Porritt's elaborate study of Parliamentary representation, "The unreformed House of Commons," recently published by the Macmillan Co., the author states that at least five-sevenths of the research necessary for the writing of these volumes was done in American libraries, "whose well-ordered and easily accessible wealth in all these departments must come as a pleasant surprise to an English student in the United States."

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